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# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

FBIS-CHI-90-114  
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# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-90-114

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13 June 1990

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### New Ambassador Presents Credentials to U.N.

OW1206191890 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT  
12 Jun 90

[Text] United Nations, June 12 (XINHUA)—Ambassador Li Daoyu, the new Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations, presented his credentials to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar here today [12 June] and expressed China's continuing support for the world organization's role in world affairs.

Li, who succeeded Li Luye as China's top envoy to the United Nations, presented his credentials to the general secretary at a brief ceremony held at the U.N. chief's office on the 38th floor of the U.N. Building.

Emerging from the brief talks with the secretary-general after the ceremony, the Chinese ambassador told XINHUA that he assured the U.N. chief of China's continuing support for the world organization. Li told the secretary-general that as one of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, China will make every effort to help the United Nations play an important role in the world affairs," he said.

"China supports the United Nations' role in solving regional conflicts and maintaining world peace," he added.

A veteran diplomat, the 58-year-old Li has served in numerous posts in his 38-year career at the Chinese Foreign Ministry. His most recent post was assistant foreign minister from 1988 until his current assignment.

Graduated from university of Shanghai in 1952, the ambassador married in 1956 to Ye Zhaolie and has two sons.

He also has a keen interest in music.

### Support Affirmed for International Space Law

OW1306012190 Beijing XINHUA in English 0027 GMT  
13 Jun 90

[Text] United Nations, June 12 (XINHUA)—A Chinese official today [12 June] told a U.N. committee on outer space that China supports the development of an international space law and hopes that such a law would contribute to world peace and security.

The Chinese Government believes that "the development of an international space law and the formulation of legal norms governing space activities are of great significance in reducing space conflicts and advancing international peace and security," said He Qizhi, the Chinese representative to the 33rd session of the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Stressing that the international space law should be closely linked to space science and technology, He said,

it is necessary from a legal point of view to delimitate the air space and outer space since the legal system governing outer space is beginning to take shape and aviation law has reached an advanced stage.

He expressed the hope that the legal sub-committee of the outer space committee will make further efforts to search for an appropriate solution in the light of the international practice and the scientific and technological development in the past years.

With regard to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, a question of universal concern, the Chinese delegate said that the basic consensus in the committee on some of the draft principles, including guidelines and criteria for safe use, have "created favorable conditions" for accomplishing the elaboration of the entire draft principles.

On the question of geostationary orbit, he reiterated that the legal system concerning this question should be established on the basis of principles of equity, economy and effectiveness, taking into account the interests of the developing countries including those of the equatorial countries.

According to the Chinese representative, who spoke to XINHUA after addressing the committee, members of the committee have reached a basic consensus on the draft of the international space law and will hopefully present the draft to the 46th session of the U.N. General Assembly in September next year.

However, He said, there are still some differences among the member states that have to be ironed out during the consultations to be held at the committee's annual session before next year's General Assembly.

### Labor Minister Meets World Labor Official

OW1306041390 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT  
13 Jun 90

[Text] Geneva, June 12 (XINHUA)—Ruan Chongwu, Chinese minister of labor, met with Alberto Jorge Triaca, chairman of the ongoing 77th World Labor Conference, here this afternoon [13 June].

During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, Ruan said China was one of the founding nations of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and has been a active member since its ILO membership was restored in 1983.

With the support of Chairman Triaca, Ruan said, China will play a greater role in future ILO activities.

On bilateral relations, the Chinese minister said that China and Argentina, both developing countries, have common interests and face identical problems. China is willing to promote bilateral cooperation with Argentina, he added.

Ruan also informed Triaca of a decision made yesterday by labor ministers and their representatives from the 39 Asian and Pacific countries to hold the 11th Asian and Pacific Labor Ministers Conference in Beijing in the first half of 1991.

Triaca, who is also Argentine minister of labor and social affairs, said that a recent successful visit to Argentina by Chinese President Yang Shangkun was a "good start" for bilateral cooperation between the two governments.

Speaking both as the Argentine labor minister and as the chairman of the World Labor Conference, Triaca expressed his willingness to help promote cooperations with China.

Ruan arrived in Geneva on June 10 to attend the 77th World Labor Conference.

### Asia-Pacific Labor Leaders To Meet in Beijing

OW1306015390 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Geneva, June 12 (XINHUA)—The 11th Asian and Pacific labor ministers conference will be held in Beijing next year, Chinese Minister of Labor Ruan Chongwu said here today [13 June].

This will be the first international ministerial labor conference to be held in China, Ruan said when he met with Alberto Jorge Triaca, chairman of the ongoing 77th World Labor Conference and also Argentine minister of labor and social affairs, here this evening.

Ruan told Triaca that labor ministers, deputy ministers or their representatives from the 39 Asian and Pacific region, who are attending the world conference here, held a regional meeting yesterday morning. They agreed to hold the 11th Asian and Pacific labor ministers conference in Beijing in the first half of 1991.

The Beijing conference is expected to focus on a discussion of employment, training, and technological cooperation between Asian and Pacific countries.

### U.S.-Soviet Washington Summit Viewed

HK1306100090 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 90 p 4

[Article by staff reporters Wang Deming (3769 1795 6900) and Gao Fengyi (7559 7685 0308): "Relations Improved, Differences Remain—Initial Analysis on U.S.-Soviet Washington Summit"]

[Text] Washington, 3 June (GUANGMING RIBAO)—Soviet President Gorbachev's view on the four-day U.S.-Soviet Washington summit's results was that the Soviet president and U.S. President George Bush have "established close personal ties," but neither of them would "turn a blind eye" to the grave differences existing in "some substantial issues" between the two sides; despite lots of difficulties and different views, the summit talks

had opened a "qualitatively new relationship" between the two countries. However, it is still difficult to judge whether Gorbachev's assessment falls in line with reality.

The U.S. and Soviet leaders have initiated a series of accords at the recent summit and published a joint statement on the treaty of cutting back strategic weapons and European conventional arms. Strategic weapons have all along been the focus of the two superpowers' contention for overall advantages in armaments and have a bearing on both sides in strategic security and interests. Through numerous rounds of bargaining, they have eventually removed the major hurdles on how to restrict air-based and sea-based cruise missiles, and agreed to the principled regulations on the treaty of cutting back strategic weapons. From the angle of the tendencies of both U.S. and Soviet public opinion, the Soviet side seems to be more pressed for nuclear disarmament talks than its counterpart because of Soviet domestic economic difficulties.

The trade agreement initiated by U.S. and Soviet leaders at the recent meeting has been regarded as President Bush's gift to Gorbachev. Soviet reporters covering the summit in the United States believed that Gorbachev might show the Soviet people that the initialing of the trade deal was "a vote of confidence by the Bush administration for the Soviet leader and his policy of economic reform." It was disclosed that Gorbachev pushed Bush, and finally convinced the latter to initial the trade deal under the condition that the trade agreement would not be submitted to the Congress for its discussion until the USSR adopts a bill on emigrants. This incident has roused censures from many U.S. congressmen. Last May, the U.S. Senate adopted a resolution requiring the Bush administration to refrain from initialing a U.S.-USSR trade agreement until the USSR lifts its economic sanctions on Lithuania. Therefore, we can see that the U.S. Congress attempted to take advantage of the Lithuanian crisis and added pressure on the USSR with regards to U.S.-USSR economic relations and trade. Whereas the Lithuanian crisis has precisely been a major dispute at the recent U.S.-USSR supreme summit. In their White House news conference on 3 June, President Bush explicitly pointed out that Lithuanian independence should not become "a thorn" in U.S.-USSR relations; whereas in a tit-for-tat remark, Gorbachev said that he would not make a concession on Lithuania's actions in demanding a separation from the Soviet Union.

It was noticed that the widest gap between the U.S. and Soviet leaders at the Washington summit was on the future status of Germany and the pattern of security and cooperation in Europe. The drastic changes in the East European situation have provided a clearer picture of Europe in a state of the conversion from an old to a new pattern, in which German unification stands out conspicuously. At the Washington summit, President Bush insisted a unified Germany must be a full member of NATO, whereas Gorbachev was firmly opposed to it.

Without concealing his view at the joint news conference on 3 June, Gorbachev stated that if the West should include Germany in NATO "as the only choice," the USSR would have to reassess the issue of cutting back European conventional weapons at the Vienna talks.

The Soviet intention was all too obvious; it aimed to link the German issue to building the system of security and cooperation in Europe to promote the CSCE in a big way, and to replace the two major military blocs with a collective security system. In Washington, Gorbachev warned the West not to exclude the USSR from the European new order; without the active participation the USSR, any European project is doomed to failure. President Bush explicitly stated in the talks that the United States opposes the convening of CSCE before an agreement on cutting back European conventional weapons is reached.

The U.S.-Soviet Washington summit has concluded with lots of leftover issues, among which the establishment of the future status of Germany and the design and establishment of a European structure are the most thorny ones. The United States has proposed the "Doctrine of a New Atlantic," while the USSR advocated pushing forward the Helsinki process to found a "European House." In the final analysis, either of the two superpowers wishes to build a new European pattern that is favorable to itself and to maintain its strength and effects in Europe. The issue of German unification and the European security system is an all-directional one, which involves the interests of various European countries aside from the United States and the USSR. It is absolutely impossible to find a solution to a major issue that has a bearing on the world strategic pattern by relying on one or two superpowers under the present world situation characterized by constant changes of events.

### United States & Canada

#### Rong Yiren's North American Trip Explained

HK1306031290 Hong Kong HONG KONG  
STANDARD in English 13 Jun 90 p 10

[Text] The North-American tour by the chairman of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation was given prior approval by China's State Council, a senior official said last night.

Jin Deqin, vice chairman of CITIC, said Rong Yiren was resting in Alaska after a one-month visit to Canada.

At a cocktail reception to welcome Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji, Mr Jin said he had a long-distance telephone conversation with Mr Rong recently.

"He is in Alaska and is in good spirits. His son is now accompanying him. That is very natural for the son to look after an aged father," he said.

"Reports that Mr Rong might seek political asylum are just groundless rumours.

"Mr Rong has his annual leave and he needs to take a rest for he has worked very hard for the company."

Mr Jin said Mr Rong had decided to return to Beijing later this month, probably on June 26, adding that a rest abroad would be good for his health.

Mr Jin also said Beijing had not limited overseas trips by high-ranking officials after the Xu Jiatao incident.

Mr Xu, former director of the Hong Kong branch of Xinhua News Agency, left for the U.S. in May without Beijing's approval.

Meanwhile, sources in CITIC said Mr Rong was run down due to overwork and was persuaded by colleagues to take holidays to recuperate.

He then applied to the State Council, China's central government, for an overseas trip and left for Canada on May 20 after gaining approval.

The Japanese ECONOMIC NEWS had reported that Mr Rong had stayed in Canada for about two months and some people suspected whether he would return to China.

#### Canadian Government Assists in Gansu Projects

OW1306054690 Beijing XINHUA in English 1421 GMT  
12 Jun 90

[Text] Lanzhou, June 12 (XINHUA)—Seven projects, funded by the Chinese and Canadian Governments, have been completed in Huining County of Gansu Province, one of the poorest regions in northwest China.

The projects include flax and carpet mills, waterworks and technical schools.

They are the first of 19 projects that will cost 21.39 million yuan to be built in Huining County under an aid program established by the Chinese and Canadian Governments in February 1989.

### Soviet Union

#### Commercial Counselor Discusses Trade Symposium

SK1206010190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] On 8 June, (Wang Yuezhong), a reporter of this station in Harbin, interviewed (Baldin), commercial counselor of the Soviet ambassador to China, who came to attend the economic and trade symposium, on the issues of further clearing the trade channels between China and the Soviet Union, increasing the number of trade partners, and expanding economic and trade cooperations, which were of great concern to domestic and foreign traders.



(Baldin) first talked about his opinions of attending this economic and trade symposium and said that the symposium was very successful. In addition, he also offered opinions on establishing ties and conducting future cooperations for the Chinese and Soviet partners of various sectors. When the reporter asked (Baldin) about his views of searching for new Chinese partners on the part of the Soviet traders during the symposium, he said: During this symposium, Soviet partners have found many Chinese cooperative partners. We are very pleased with this. We support the expansion of Chinese and Soviet trade and cooperation. We are very interested in establishing joint venture relations between enterprises and traders of our country and different units in China. He said: We are carrying out border trade with your country. Through local trade and cooperation, the needs of the people in the border areas of both sides will be satisfied.

When the reporter asked whether the Soviet Union had achieved new success in establishing economic and trade cooperations with other parts of China besides establishing cooperative ties with Heilongjiang Province, (Baldin) said: Regarding the cooperation of various Soviet units, Heilongjiang Province has achieved [words indistinct]. Of course, our side has also established cooperative ties with Tianjin and Shanghai Cities, Anhui Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Xinjiang, and other regions. We are very pleased to say that to a certain degree, provinces, regions and cities in various parts of China have made due contributions to developing border and local trade. In addition to establishing close ties with different units in the Soviet border areas, they have also developed closer cooperations and trade relations with localities lying far away from the Chinese border areas.

#### **Vice Governor Meets With Soviet Delegation**

*SK1206010590 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 June, Tian Fengshan, vice governor of Heilongjiang Province, met with an economic and trade delegation led by (Tuolasiyer Zekeluoweilasuo), first vice chairman of the Chita Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, at the Heilongjiang Provincial Materials and Trade Center. Chita Oblast has had long trade contacts with the Heilongjiang Provincial Materials Resources Development Company. Vice Governor Tian Fengshan expressed hopes that Chita Oblast would conduct more extensive cooperations with Heilongjiang Province in the future.

(Tuolasiyer Zekeluoweilasuo), first vice chairman of the Chita Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, said: Our delegation came here to attend the grand ceremony of the China economic and trade symposium with the Soviet Union and East European countries. In our delegation, there are delegates of various fields and trades. Our sole purpose is to search for new trade partners in

China and to strive for more opportunities of cooperation. I am convinced that today's meeting has already laid a foundation for achieving specific success during the symposium period.

#### **Shenzhen Trade with USSR Develops Rapidly**

*HK1206144290 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1341 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[“Shenzhen Trading with Soviet Union Becomes Active”—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Shenzhen, June 12 (CNS)—More than ten large enterprises have started doing business with the Soviet Union so far.

This trade has developed since last year and already a great amount of goods have been exported to the Soviet Union.

Electrical goods are the main exports. Several enterprises among the Saige Group, for example have exported 80,000 recorders and 20,000 colour TV sets. The Globe Industrial Development Company sold 20,000 colour TV sets and videocorders to the Soviet Union and another group sold a large quantity of home electrical appliances to the value of RMB 80 million.

Moreover, other equipment produced in Shenzhen, such as ground satellite receiving systems, min-computers, commodities, clothing and cars are also being sold to the Soviets.

The Chinese aerospace ministry and its subsidiary the Shenzhen Zhonghang Enterprise Group has reached an agreement with the Soviet air ministry this spring by which Shenzhen will give the Soviets a hand in building a recorder factory and a videocassette factory, while the Soviets will pay in spare parts for use in spaceflights.

Some joint ventures run by the Soviet Union and Heilongjiang Province are seeking further cooperation with Shenzhen.

#### **Traditional Doctors Pay Visit to USSR**

*SK1206134090 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] At the invitation of the Red Cross of Khabarovsk maritime region of the Soviet Union, the Heilongjiang Provincial Red Cross will dispatch eight Chinese traditional medical specialists to Khabarovsk City to carry out the activities of medical treatment and of academic exchanges. The agreement on these activities was signed by both sides in the city of Harbin on 9 June.

### **Liu Huaqing Visits Aircraft Plant in Moscow**

*OW1306041090 Moscow International Service  
in Mandarin 0106 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[From the "Current Events and Commentaries" program]

[Text] General Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of China's Central Military Commission, who is currently on a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government, visited the (Labor Banner) Machine-Building Plant in Moscow on 8 June.

The foundation stone for the plant was laid in 1909. The plant is famous for making the first aircraft in the Soviet Union. World-famous aircraft designers Zhukovskiy, Chaplygin, and (Veytoshichin) took part in the design of the aircraft. It has become a vanguard of the aircraft-manufacturing industry since the day it was established and has been a leader of the aviation industry in the Soviet Union. In fact, all Soviet aircraft designers have worked in the plant, manufacturing the most modern aircraft, including both airliners and military aircraft. In addition to aircraft, the (Labor Banner) Plant produces civilian commodities needed by the people. Mamuyev, president of the (Associated Aviation Production Plant), gave a detailed briefing to the distinguished Chinese guests on the products of the plant and the assembly shop for MiG-29 fighters. The Chinese guests visited the (Glorious Labor) Museum and the Lenin Memorial Hall of the plant. The history of the plant is closely associated with the name of Lenin. [passage omitted on talk by Mamuyev on the operations of the plant]

Touching on cooperation between our two countries back in the 1950's, including that between the aircraft industries, Comrade Liu Huaqing said:

[Begin recording] They extended every [words indistinct] to us for production of the MiG aircraft, including [words indistinct] aircraft. These various aircraft [words indistinct]. We would like to convey our regards to all the comrades and friends who help us manufacture aircraft, like other countries. At that time, all the friends very willingly helped us [words indistinct] very good. Our Chinese [words indistinct] help in this respect. The contributions made by [words indistinct] comrades are very great. [end recording]

### **Soviet Kray Trade Delegation Arrives in Harbin**

*SK1306035590 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 4 Jun 90*

[Text] The seven-member delegation of the Khabarovsk Kray Government of the Soviet Union, which will attend the China economic and trade talks with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, arrived in the city of Harbin at 1510 on 4 June.

Greeting the Soviet guests at the airport were Du Xianzhong, vice governor of the province, and responsible

persons from the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office and the provincial Sino-Soviet friendship association.

The Soviet delegation is headed by (Dormasarski), vice chairman of the Khabarovsk Kray Soviet Executive Committee, with whom Vice Governor Du Xianzhong got acquainted two years ago when he visited the Soviet Kray.

Upon his arrival on 4 June, the reunion of old friends made them particularly cordial, and they soon held a talk in which they mutually recounted their friendship and reviewed the friendly contacts conducted by the province and Khabarovsk Kray over the past few years.

During the talk, Du Xianzhong stated: We are very happy that the Soviet Kray delegation headed by you is participating in the trade talks. Although your delegation is not the first one to arrive at the trade talks, you are our friends with the longest association. The proposals and plans mutually put forward by us two years ago have come true today. Therefore, practice has shown that only by harboring true wishes will our both sides certainly be able to achieve great development in economic cooperation and trade dealings.

In his speech, (Dormasarski), head of the Soviet Kray Government delegation, first extended thanks to the personnel cordially greeting the Soviet delegation at the airport and said that during the trade talks, they will travel to more places and look into more productive activities so as to promote the economic and trade development between the two sides.

### **Heilongjiang, Sakhalin Sign Summary of Talks**

*SK1206134590 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] On the evening of 10 June at Hepingcun Guesthouse, Du Xianzhong, vice governor of Heilongjiang Province, and (Sayitrv), vice chairman of the Sakhalin Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, commonly signed the summary of talks on further developing the economic and trade relations between Heilongjiang Province and Sakhalin Oblast. According to the guidelines of the summary, Heilongjiang Province and Sakhalin Oblast will commonly open a Sino-Soviet airline and develop tree cutting, timber processing, agricultural organizations, and the food industry. The two sides will also cooperate in the fields of trade, culture, education, and public health.

### **Heilongjiang-Soviet Sailing Trip Planned**

*SK1206132590 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 19 May 90 p 1*

[Text] The Harbin-Khabarovsk-Komsomolsk Na Amure sailing activity, co-sponsored by China and the Soviet Union, will be held during the China economic and trade fair for the Soviet Union and East European Countries.

This activity was co-sponsored by the International Economic and Technological Cooperation Company of Heilongjiang Province and the sailing boat club of the (Jiajialin Hangtian) plant of the Soviet Union's Komsomolsk Na Amure. Those who join the activity will gather together in Harbin on 6 June, set out on 13 June, and arrive at Komsomolsk Na Amure, the ending point, after 10 days.

The purpose of the activity is not only to strengthen the contacts and friendship between the sailing lovers of the two countries but also to spread, through the activities along the way, information on the China economic and trade fair for the Soviet Union and East European countries.

#### **Sino-Soviet Economic Cooperation Progress Seen**

*SK1306014390 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] The national seminar on economic cooperation with the Soviet Union concluded in the city of Harbin on 26 May. It was pointed out at the seminar that although the economic cooperation between China and the Soviet Union has just started, it has achieved a breakthrough progress, and that efforts should be continuously made to have the economic cooperation between the two countries achieve stable development.

Over the past two years, our country has developed its border trade with the Soviet Union into economic and technical cooperation. By the end of 1989, the number of economic and technical cooperation items between the two countries reached 228, which was worth some 600 million Swiss francs.

During the three-day seminar, responsible personnel of the economic departments of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions across the country, and of international economic cooperation corporations, got together in the city of Harbin to summarize and exchange their experience gained in economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. The provincial Foreign Trade Bureau, the provincial International Project Technical Cooperation Company, and the foreign service company of Harbin Railway Bureau delivered reports on their experience gained in this regard.

During the seminar, the participants contended that the economic cooperation between China and the Soviet Union is based on mutual benefit, has played a role of mutual supplement to both sides, and has broad prospects. The cooperative fields of production and processing between the two countries in agriculture, forestry, and fishery are wide and should be carried out under the conditions of being fair and reasonable and of having both sides achieve profits. By no means should we allow (monopoly bargain) and indulge in temporary business. Efforts should be made to enhance the building of businessmen's ranks and to enable the managerial cadres to master as soon as possible the business affairs

with the Soviet Union and to study well specific management. We should have full-time workers master the quality of political approach and be high in technical standards. In building the contracted projects, we should put work quality first and rely on our credit to consolidate or develop the cooperative relationship with the Soviet Union and to have the Sino-Soviet economic cooperation achieve stable and healthy development.

#### **Regional Folk Art Troupe Leaves for USSR**

*SK1306002090 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 May 90*

[Summary] The Chinese folk art troupe composed of dance troupes and major actors and actresses who perform noted folk songs under the appointment of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission left the border city of Manzhouli by train for the Soviet Union on the morning of 30 May. The troupe will participate in the international folk art festival in Moscow, along with folk art troupes from Sweden and the Netherlands.

After arriving in the Soviet Union's Chita Oblast, the Chinese folk art troupe will give a performance for oblast residents.

#### **Northeast Asia**

##### **He Zhukang Meets Japanese Delegation**

*SK1206052590 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Summary from poor reception] On 9 June, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, received the Miyagi prefectural friendship delegation of Japan, which had paid a visit to our province, at the Nanhu Guesthouse to extend congratulations on the successful conclusion of their visit.

During the reception, Comrade He Zhukang delivered a speech in which he stated that the current period is the best season in our province and that we extended warm welcome to the friendly visit of the Japanese prefectural delegation. The Jilin Provincial People's Government and the people across the province have attached great importance to the friendship between the people of China and Japan and on the contacts and cooperation with Miyagi prefecture. The friendly ties and the sincere cooperation between the province and the Japanese prefecture have played an important role in enhancing their friendly relationship.

During the reception, the head of the Japanese prefectural delegation also delivered a speech in which he extended thanks for the hospitality given by the provincial People's Government and the people across the province.

Also attending the reception were responsible persons from the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the provincial Foreign Affairs Office.



### Wang Zhen Meets Japanese Friendship President

OW1306052590 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT  
12 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-President Wang Zhen met a delegation from Japan's Japan-China Friendship Association for Arts and Culture led by the association's President Soha Sato here today [12 June].

Wang said cultural exchanges are an important part of Sino-Japanese friendly exchanges. He said he wishes such exchanges will achieve new results.

He expressed thanks to those Japanese friends who have made great efforts, despite unjust international opinions, to promote Japanese-Chinese friendly relations.

He said China hopes that the Japanese Government and people of all circles can make new contributions to friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples.

The delegation is here for an exhibition of Chinese and Japanese works of art, which opened here this morning.

Wang Zhen cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

### NPC Vice Chairman Meets Japanese Visitors

OW1306074890 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT  
13 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)—Vice-Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee Lei Jieqiong met here today [13 June] with a delegation from Japan's Miyagi Prefecture headed by its governor Shuntaro Homma.

### Shandong Governor Zhao Zhihao Heads to Japan

SK1206132790 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese  
13 May 90 p 1

[Text] A five-member delegation of the Shandong Provincial Government, headed by Governor Zhao Zhihao, left Beijing on its friendly visit to Japan on the morning of 12 May.

Since the establishment of the friendship relations between Shandong Province and Japan's Yamaguchi and Wakayama Prefectures, both sides have ceaselessly expanded the scale of cooperation and exchanges. At the invitation of governors of Yamaguchi and Wakayama Prefectures and accompanied by responsible comrades of the Shandong provincial Foreign Affairs Office, the provincial Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and some provincial departments concerned, starting 13 May, Governor Zhao Zhihao will pay an eight-day visit to Japan in order to further deepen the mutual understanding and consolidate the friendship.

Governor Zhao Zhihao and his entourage will exchange opinions on further cooperation and exchanges respectively with leaders of the two prefectures. Members of

the delegation will participate in the Shandong Provincial economic symposium, sponsored by the Yamaguchi Prefecture, and will extensively make contact with personages of banking and enterprise circles in Toyko and Osaka so as to promote the friendship relations and the economic and trade cooperation ties between our province and the two prefectures.

### Japanese Prefectural Delegation Visits Shandong

SK1306053990 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] At the invitation of Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the four-member delegation of the Wakayama Prefectural Representative Assembly, which is headed by (Monyama Sahaku), president of the prefectural representative assembly, arrived in the city of Jinan on the morning of 25 May. Lu Hong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, greeted the Japanese delegation at the railway station.

(Monyama Sahaku) is an old friend of our province's people and has visited our province on three occasions with his delegations. The arrival of the Japanese prefectural delegation has been the first visit of the prefectural representative assembly since the establishment of friendship ties between the province and the Japanese prefecture.

On the morning of 25 May, the Japanese prefectural delegation paid an official visit to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee at Zhenzhuquan. At the reception, Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a speech in which he extended warm welcome to the Japanese guests, informed them of the province's political and economic situation, and said that the province will uphold as usual the principle of conducting reform and opening to the outside world, and further develop friendly contacts and economic and trade cooperation with various countries and regions in the world on the basis of equality and mutual benefits, as well as further develop and enhance the friendly contacts and close cooperation with Wakayama Prefecture. He also briefed the Japanese guests on the work situation of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

That evening, Chairman Li Zhen hosted a banquet at the Nanjiao Guesthouse in honor of the Japanese prefectural delegation. Also attending the banquet were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Standing Committee, including Lu Hong and Xu Sen; Ma Shizhong, vice governor of the province; and Lu Maozeng, vice chairman of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee and chairman of the provincial Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

**Kim Il-song Meets Judicial Delegation***OW1206205190 Beijing XINHUA in English 1414 GMT  
12 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (XINHUA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) said here today [12 June] that unity between DPRK and China is very important.

Kim made the remarks in his talks with Liu Fuzhi, the head of visiting Chinese Supreme People's Procuratorate delegation.

Kim said he is very pleased to see that China upholds socialism and attaches importance to social stability and unity. Socialism is very promising, though the road has twists and turns, he added.

Kim also wished the Chinese people many successes in their socialist construction.

**DPRK Delegation Led by Kang Song-san Leaves***SK1206131590 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 17 May 90 p 1*

[Text] The delegation from the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] led by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the WPK Committee of North Hamgyong Province, successfully concluded its friendly visit to our province and left Harbin by train on the morning of 16 May.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Haiyan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Wang Yaochen, director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, went to the station to send off the delegation. They cordially said goodbye to the Korean guests.

During their stay in the province, the distinguished Korean guests visited the Harbin Aircraft Manufacturing Company, the Harbin Electric Machinery Plant, and the No. 1 Harbin Railway Middle School, and toured the children park.

Before his departure, delegation leader Kang Song-san said to reporters of this paper: During our visit to your province, we were warmly received by leading comrades of the Heilongjiang Provincial Party Committee and were warmly welcomed by the people wherever we went. This showed the profound friendship between Korea and China. We witnessed the significant achievements scored by Chinese people in socialist construction and reform. I believe that our visit will further promote the friendship between the two areas and between the peoples of the two countries.

**Southeast Asia & Pacific****Laotian Trade Union Group Meets Ni Zhifu***BK1206111990 Beijing International Service  
in Lao 1230 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] This evening [11 June], Ni Zhifu, vice chairman of the National People's Congress and chairman of the National Federation of Trade Unions, met in Beijing with the delegation of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions [FLTU], led by FLTU Chairman Bounthan Souvannasouk. The two sides exchanged views on trade union work amidst an atmosphere of friendship.

Ni Zhifu said: Friendship visits exchanged by the federations of trade unions of the two countries have had a long history. The workers in our two countries are attentively contributing to the tasks of socialist construction in our respective countries. Our two countries have stepped up mutual cooperation in the political, economic, trade, and other fields. Our exchanges of experiences are extremely important. I believe that your visit to our country will serve to further strengthen the cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries.

Bounthan Souvannasouk, head of the Lao trade unions delegation, said: We are greatly honored and elated to have the opportunity to visit China. We have learned many lessons drawn by the Chinese workers in carrying out reform to open the door to the outside world and in executing construction tasks. We regard these lessons as an excellent example for us. The objective of our visit to China this time is to exchange experiences with our Chinese counterparts in order to strengthen the relations between the people and trade unions of our two countries and to reminisce on our friendship forged in the past. I believe that our visit will score a brilliant success.

PRC Ambassador to Laos Liang Feng and Phongsavat Boupha, Lao ambassador to the PRC, also attended the meeting.

After the meeting, Ni Zhifu hosted a reception in honor of the Lao trade unions delegation.

This morning, (I Hung-en), first secretary of the PRC National Federation of Trade Unions, held a conversation with the Lao trade unions delegation. During the conversation, Bounthan Souvannasouk invited the PRC National Federation of Trade Unions to send a delegation to visit Laos next year.

**Thai Leader Meets Assistant Foreign Minister***HK1206151490 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
8 Jun 90 p 4*

["Dispatch" by reporter Liu Aicheng (0491 1947 2052): "Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Meets Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin"]

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Jun (RENMIN RIBAO)—This afternoon, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai met Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin here, and both sides spoke friendly to each other.

Prime Minister Chatchai reviewed the comprehensive and rapid development of Thai-Chinese relations in recent years and expressed satisfaction at this. Xu Dunxin praised the positive contributions made by Prime Minister Chatchai to the establishment and development of friendly relations between China and Thailand, and indicated that the Chinese Government attaches importance to the development of Sino-Thai friendly and cooperative relations and is willing to join hands with the Thai friends in making continuous efforts to develop such relations in depth and in scope.

Both sides also exchanged opinions on the Cambodian issue. Xu Dunxin expressed appreciation for Thailand's prolonged efforts for the settlement of the Cambodian issue, and said that his current visit to Thailand was aimed at holding official talks with the Thai side on the Cambodian issue. Chatchai expressed welcome and said that he was glad to see this. Both sides agreed that China and Thailand should continue to strengthen their cooperation in seeking a fair, reasonable, and comprehensive solution for the Cambodian issue. Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Li Shichun was also present at the meeting.

### Near East & South Asia

#### King Husayn Meets Qin Jiwei, Discusses Mideast

OW1206153190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0624 GMT 11 Jun 90

[By reporters Chen Ruwei and Fu Wei Jian]

[Text] Amman, 10 Jun, (XINHUA)—King Husayn of Jordan met here on 11 June with General Qin Jiwei, state councillor and defense minister of China who is currently visiting Jordan. The host and the guest exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations between Jordan and China.

During the meeting, Qin Jiwei conveyed to King Husayn the cordial greetings from Chinese leaders.

Qin Jiwei reaffirmed the persistent position of the Chinese Government, that is, opposing the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion and supporting the Arab people, especially the struggle of the Palestinian people for recovering their lost territory and resuming their sovereignty. He also expressed his belief that the cause of the Palestinian people will eventually be victorious.

King Husayn expressed his thanks for the support of the Chinese Government for the righteous cause of the Arab people and the Palestinian people. He also pointed out that, while great changes are taking place in the world, they do not exert positive influence on the Middle East area.

King Husayn stressed that Jordan-China relations were established on the basis of friendliness and sincerity. They are truly friendly and cooperative relations. He expressed his hope that the relations between Jordan and China will continue to develop. He also asked Minister Qin to convey his cordial greetings to Chinese leaders.

Attending the meeting were Crown Prince Hassam, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Marshal al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir, Chief of General Staff Abu Talipu, and Chinese Ambassador to Jordan Zhang Deliang.

### Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Qian Qichen Meets Burkinabe Foreign Minister

OW1206152290 Beijing XINHUA in English 1339 GMT  
12 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and the foreign minister of Burkina Faso Prosper Vokouma held talks here today [12 June].

The two ministers exchanged views on issues of common concern.

Briefing the guest on the domestic situation of China, Qian said that China's leading task at present is to maintain political stability and keep a sustained, stable and coordinative development in the field of economy, adding that China therefore needs a peaceful international environment.

He stressed that China's policy of reform and opening remains unchanged. China will deepen its reform and open wider to the outside world, he added.

He pointed out that under the current international situation it is necessary for the Third World countries to strengthen their unity and support each other.

China has always regarded its unity and cooperation with other Third World countries as the foundation of its foreign policy, he said.

He said that China will continue to support the just struggle of the African nations to safeguard independence, sovereignty and to oppose foreign interference as well as the apartheid of South Africa, and to support the proposals and reasonable demands of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on holding an international conference to deal with the debt problem.

The two foreign ministers also expressed their satisfaction over the smooth development of the bilateral friendly and cooperative relations.

Vokouma and his party arrived here at noon. In the evening Qian hosted a dinner for the guests.

**Mauritanian Minister Meets Medical Team**

OW1206223790 Beijing XINHUA in English 0556 GMT  
12 Jun 90

[Text] Nouakchott, June 11 (XINHUA)—The Mauritanian health minister, Abdarrahmene Ould Moine [name as received], met today [12 June] with leaders of a Chinese medical team that will soon end its two-year service in the country.

Moine said the team, the 18th sent to Mauritania by the Chinese Government, has left a good impression on the Mauritanian people and the Mauritanian Government is satisfied with its work. A new Chinese medical team will be sent to replace the departing team.

**West Europe****Vice Governor Meets FRG Delegation**

SK1206132090 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO  
in Chinese 14 May 90 P 1

[Text] On the morning of 12 May, Vice Provincial Governor Wang Wenyuan cordially met with Doctor (Boke), adviser to the FRG Ministry for Economic Cooperation and adviser to the vocational and technical education of the State Education Commission of China, and his entourage, a total of four persons, in Shenyang. During the meeting, both sides held conscientious talks on jointly establishing the Liaoning vocational and technical education research institute, and on the tasks, functions, and work of the institute.



## Political & Social

### Zhao Ziyang Reportedly Requests Early Probe

HK1306011190 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 13 Jun 90 p 1

["Exclusive" by Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] Disgraced party boss Zhao Ziyang has written asking for a quick end to investigations into his role during last year's political turmoils, sources said yesterday.

In the hand-written letter, Mr Zhao said he wished the investigation could end so he could "lead a normal life as an ordinary citizen", the informed sources said.

They said Mr Zhao wanted to be treated like his predecessor, Hu Yaobang, who still enjoyed freedom after his downfall in early 1987.

It was confirmed the central party had been conducting a probe into Mr Zhao's role in the "counter-revolutionary rebellion" and possible implication in profiteering in which his son had been found involved.

The investigations started after Mr Zhao was stripped of all party positions, including Politburo membership and first vice-chairmanship of the Central Military Commission, at the fourth Central Committee plenum last June.

Although Chinese leaders have said Mr Zhao still enjoys the same benefits as before, he has been removed from Zhongnanhai, the exclusive compound in Beijing where party and government leaders live and work.

During the investigation, Mr Zhao has been under virtual house arrest.

The psychological pressure and lack of freedom of movement have led to his hospitalisation for heart problems.

Sources said Mr Zhao had pleaded in his letter for "real freedom" which he could not enjoy as long as the investigation continued.

The letter comes after reports said Mr Zhao had exchanged letters with former West German Democratic Party leader Helmut Schmidt during his visit to Beijing in May.

Top leaders, including Mr Zhao's successor, Jiang Zemin, have ruled out the possibility of putting him on trial for last year's events.

To avoid splitting the party, which still harbours cadres and members sympathetic towards reformist policies associated to Mr Zhao, the leadership is unlikely to expel him from the party—the most severe disciplinary penalty with the party.

But reformist labour union leader, Zhu Houze, a protege of Mr Zhao, has not been allowed to reregister as a Communist Party member during the latest round of membership appraisal.

Mr Zhu, 58, also a close aide of Mr Hu, lost his vice-chairmanship of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in December last year for showing sympathy to last spring's pro-democracy movement. He was appointed to head the federation in 1988.

During the student-led movement, Mr Zhu allegedly showed overt support to the students and some 100,000 yuan was also donated to the movement.

In the wake of the June 4 military crackdown, the Chinese leadership accused Mr Zhu of tolerating the spread of anti-bourgeois liberalisation in trade unions.

From April to June last year, some workers set up an independent workers' organisation with its own broadcast system in Tiananmen Square, modelling itself on Poland's Solidarity trade union.

### State Council Makes Personnel Changes

OW1206204690 Beijing XINHUA in English 1429 GMT  
12 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)—The State Council, China's highest governing body, made a number of personnel changes between May 18 and June 2.

Xu Wenbo and Chen Changben were appointed vice-ministers of culture, replacing Wang Jifu and Ying Ruocheng.

Wang Liheng replaced Sun Jiadong as vice-minister of the aero- space industry.

Doje Cering became vice-minister of civil affairs.

Zheng Guoxiong was assigned to be the deputy director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA News Agency.

Guo Dongpo took up the directorship of the Macao branch of the XINHUA News Agency formerly held by Zhou Ding.

Lai Jinlie became general manager of the northern industries group.

Chen Haosu was removed from his post as vice-minister of radio, film and television.

**Shanghai Mayor on Handling 4 June Incident***HK1306024890 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
13 Jun 90 p 1*

[Report: "Zhu Rongji Says Those Arrested Will Be Released One After Another"]

[Text] At a press conference here yesterday Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji talked about how Shanghai is handling those involved in last year's June storm.

Zhu Rongji said that Shanghai is handling last year's 4 June incident strictly according to the policies of the Central Committee and the State Council, and this is also proceeding according to the people's intentions. Criminals in Shanghai have been dealt with according to law, but a cautious and lenient attitude is being taken toward students and intellectuals.

He said only one person was arrested in Shanghai last year; he was Hong Kong student Yao Yongzhan, but he has been released now. Key elements, such as the organizers and those who gave orders, totaling less than a hundred, were detained for investigation. They have been released in groups and only a small number remains. These people will be released one after another according to how they admit their crimes and after their problems have been clearly investigated; they will not be charged with a counterrevolutionary crime.

Writer Wang Ruowang is still being detained for questioning and Qin Benli, former SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO chief editor, is being handled according to party discipline because his case is of an inner-party nature. Zhu Rongji disclosed, adding that Qin Benli is staying in a hospital for medical treatment and enjoying medical care equivalent to that for the Shanghai mayor. The work to handle his inner-party problems has been temporarily suspended, and Zhu Rongji expressed the hope that Qin Benli would recover his health soon.

When asked if the CPC Central Committee had recently changed its attitude on last year's 4 June incident, Zhu Rongji stressed that as CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin had said explicitly, there is no change in this matter, nor will there be any change.

**Li Ruihuan, Others Speak on News Reporting***OW1206203390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1000 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[By reporter Zhu Weixin]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)—A meeting sponsored by the All-China Journalists' Association to present awards to "short, on-the-spot news reporting" took place at the Great Hall of the People today.

Li Ruihuan, a member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and a member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, attended the meeting to express his greetings. He said in

his speech that one thing of great concern to people is how to make their newspapers, magazines, and television and radio broadcasts more lively and vibrant under the premise of reporting things that have positive effects. He said: Although our media have made substantial progress in this regard over the past year, they should continue to make their news reporting more interesting to read, hear, and watch. We should make sure that the emphasis on party spirit will not affect the readability and delightfulness of news reports. News reports should be relevant, entertaining, and interesting.

Li Ruihuan pointed out: Relations among people under the socialist system should be more harmonious, friendly, united, fraternal, sincere, and forgiving than any other system. Our news reports should be such that they respect people, understand them, and care for them. They should be able to promote good relations among the people, so that they can rally the people in all social quarters to work hard with high morale to accomplish all the missions of the party. The media should play a part which no other people can play in this area.

Li Ruihuan stressed: News reports must, first of all, be truthful. Secondly, they should be current, lively, and terse. News workers should make themselves more proficient in various areas so that their news reports can be more effective. The recent contest of short, on-the-spot reports is a good way to judge their proficiency.

Mu Qing, chairman of the judging committee and director of the XINHUA News Agency, spoke on the significance of evaluating and awarding short, on-the-spot news reports. He said the evaluation provides proper guidance for news reporting. It upholds the party principle that news reporting should adhere to the socialist course and that news reports should have positive effects. It will continue to promote journalistic reform and improve the quality of news reporting.

Xu Weicheng, executive deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, said at the meeting that, instead of sitting at offices copying documents and gathering news by making telephone calls like some people do, good reporters should take part in the masses' real struggles, listen to what they say, observe what they do, and give their readers the most vivid information. News reporting must be reformed, and the current meeting to award short, on-the-spot news reports is a good beginning. It is hoped that activities like this one will continue in the future.

Five news reports received first class awards, 15 received second class awards, and 30 received third class awards.

The award winners were chosen from 125 entries contributed by 21 media in the capital. The All-China Journalists' Association will continue to sponsor the second contest next year to judge news reports published or broadcast during the period from 1 April 1990 through 31 March 1991. The size of the contest next year will be larger to include entries from specialized newspapers and major provincial media.



Shao Huaze, Ai Zhisheng, Guo Chaoren, Ma Qinghong, Zhang Changhai, Lu Liang, Wang Qianghua, Yang Yi, and other responsible persons of relevant journalistic units in the capital were present at the award meeting.

### **Li Ruihuan Sends Work Message to Children**

SK1306062590 *Tianjin City Service in Mandarin*  
2200 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Summary] On the morning of 29 April, the (Tangshandao) primary school in Hexi District launched a campaign on encouraging primary school pupils to ardently love labor work and to work like worker bees. Sending congratulatory messages to the campaign were leading comrades, including Li Ruihuan, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau under the CPC Central Committee; Tan Shaowen, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal party committee; Liu Jinfeng, chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee; and Li Huifen, vice mayor of the municipality. Attending the opening ceremony of the campaign sponsored by the primary school were leading personnel from the municipal level organs, including Yang Jianbai, Shi Jian, Qian Qiao, and Fang Fang.

"In his congratulatory message to the campaign launched by the (Tangshandao) primary school in Hexi District, Li Ruihuan stated that it is very significant for pupils to achieve four haves—having ideals, having morality, having cultural knowledge, and having discipline—by training themselves from their childhood to ardently love labor work and to work like worker bees to make contributions to and to be loyal to their colony. He urged primary school pupils to make persistent efforts to study assiduously and perseveringly, to stress practical results, to gradually foster from their childhood the habit of ardently loving labor work, to master the capability of rendering services and observing the labor discipline, and to be qualified successors of the socialist cause in the future so as to assume the duties of building the four modernizations in the motherland."

### **Tibet Governor Said To Be Transferred to Beijing**

HK1206084890 *Hong Kong AFP in English* 0839 GMT  
12 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (AFP)—Doje Cering, who stepped down as Tibet's governor in late May, is being transferred to new duties in Beijing, the official TIBET DAILY said in its June 2 edition, received here Tuesday.

"Due to health reasons, I will be transferred to Beijing to work there," it quoted Mr Doje Cering, 50, as telling a farewell banquet in the Tibetan capital Lhasa.

His new post in the Chinese capital was not disclosed.

Mr Doje Cering had been governor of Tibet since December 1985, a period that included a series of clashes

between Tibetan nationalists and Chinese security forces, and 14 months of martial law that ended on May 1.

He was succeeded by Gyaincain Norbu, 58, who has been Tibet's top judge and a vice secretary of the region's Communist Party committee.

Mr Doje Cering, an ethnic Tibetan born in Gansu province, northwest China, said he was saddened to leave Tibet, but "very grateful" for what he had learned from the Communist Party.

### **Song Jian Attends Commendatory Rally in Beijing**

SK1206132190 *Beijing City Service in Mandarin*  
0900 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] This morning, Song Jian, state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, gave a speech at a rally to mark the second anniversary of the founding of the Beijing Municipal new-technology industrial development experimental zone and to sum up achievements and commend the advanced. He pointed out: The achievements of Beijing Municipality in developing the new-technology industrial development experimental zone are not inferior to the achievements in making atomic bombs and intercontinental missiles and in launching satellites. Both of these achievements can be placed in the glorious history of the Chinese nation.

Song Jian said: The achievements in Beijing Municipality's new-technology industrial development experimental zone are unexpectedly good, drawing a great deal of attention at home and abroad. At present, the level of development of our country's high new-technology industries, the civil high new-technology industries in particular, still lags behind some developed countries. In order to catch up with them, we must make high technologies leave the laboratory and enter the market. At present, the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Beijing Municipal government have already reached a common understanding. That is to advance some scientific and technological personnel to the market to develop the new-technology industries. This is the key to realizing the second step of our country's national economic development objective.

Song Jian stressed: We should display the spirit of those days when we made the atomic bomb and intercontinental missile and launched satellites and should develop our country's high new-technology industries.

Mayor Chen Xitong attended the rally to warmly congratulate the experimental zone on its achievements in the past two years on behalf of the municipal party committee and government. He pointed out: With the support of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the State Science and Technology Commission, the Beijing Municipal new-technology industrial development experimental zone has embarked on a new

path and given full play to the enthusiasm of intellectuals. In the future, we should create more situations and better conditions for displaying the role of intellectuals. Chen Xitong said: As a capital, Beijing should actively develop the high precision and advanced new-technology industries that suit the characteristics of the capital and, through developing the new-technology experimental zone, bring along the development of traditional industries and the local economy, and make the high new-technology industries become an important pillar of Beijing Municipality. He said that the municipal government would provide further support for the experimental zone.

### Jiang Zemin on Study of Marxist Theory

OW1206214090 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT  
12 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Communists regard Marxism as a science that is steadily developing, never as a rigid dogma, CPC Party Chief Jiang Zemin said here today at a national conference of the presidents of party schools from across the country.

According to Marxism, Jiang said, nature, society and people's thinking are in constant movement, change and development.

Jiang said that under this concept, the CPC should closely combine the basic principle of Marxism with China's socialist modernization drive, the practices of the reform and open policy and the new developments in the world situation so as to develop Marxism while adhering to it. Marxism is, as always, the guiding principle for the CPC, the laboring people in understanding and transforming the world, he said. The general trend of historical development does not exceed the scope of basic laws as predicted by classic Marxist theorists though the world has since undergone a great number of changes, Jiang said.

Jiang urged party officials, especially Marxist theorists, to further emancipate their minds, seek truth from facts, sum up experience and probe new problems.

He said party schools, particularly those run by provincial, autonomous region and municipal party committees, should stress education in party spirit and help trainees to improve themselves in five areas:—they should have a good grasp of Marxist theory, understand China's actual condition and combine theory with practice;—they should adhere to the party's four cardinal principles (leadership of the CPC, the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship and Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought), the reform and open policy, and oppose bourgeois liberalization;—they should firmly go along the socialist road and be confident in dealing with new situations;—they should serve the people wholeheartedly, cement close ties with the masses and carry forward the party's fine tradition;—

they should implement democratic centralism, be open-minded and unite well with others, especially those who have different opinions.

The conference was presided over by Qiao Shi, president of the party school under the CPC Central Committee.

Song Ping and Li Ruihuan, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Yang Baibing and Wen Jiabao, member and alternate member, respectively, of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee were also on hand.

### Party Schools Meeting Stresses Marxist Education

HK1306024190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
10 Jun 90 p 1

[Report by Xu Yunping (1776 6663 1627): "National Meeting of Party School Presidents Opens in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun—A national meeting of provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal party school presidents opened in Beijing today. Ninety-five representatives from provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal party schools as well as responsible comrades from the relevant departments and commissions of the Central Committee and the State Council attended the meeting today.

Qiao Shi, Political Bureau Standing Committee member and president of the Central Party School, presided over and addressed the meeting. He said: A party school is quite an important front for strengthening party building and training and educating cadres with Marxist theory. We should make efforts to turn party schools into important fronts to train leading cadres for the party, to turn out theoretical cadres, to form theoretical contingents, and to strengthen Marxist study. Party schools should be turned into furnaces for improving party spirit.

Qiao Shi pointed out: Studying basic Marxist theory, closely combining it with China's socialist modernization, and continuously studying and solving new situations and problems in the course of practice have an important bearing on our adherence to the principles and policies laid down since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, persistence in "one central task, two basic points," and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. These are also tasks demanding urgent fulfillment.

Qiao Shi said the road of advance cannot be smooth sailing. The political storm between the spring and summer of last year and turbulence in some East European countries have inevitably produced some impact on our party. Whether we can withstand severe tests on our road of advance and continue to forge ahead along the trail blazed by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is, fundamentally speaking, determined by the Marxist understanding attained by party leading cadres at all levels. Therefore we are

required to conduct Marxist education in a universal, profound, and sustained manner throughout the party and among our cadres so that our comrades will be able to use the basic stand, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism to study new situations and solve new problems; to distinguish between right and wrong and correctly handle all sorts of contradictions under complex circumstances; to use basic Marxist theory to guide the great cause of socialist modernization; and to continuously enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in the course of this unprecedented practice.

Xue Ju, vice president of the Central Party School, also spoke at the meeting.

The main topics of the meeting are as follows: In line with a series of instructions issued since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee on strengthening party building and party schools' work, discussing how to strengthen party schools' work in the new situation and how to encourage cadres throughout the party to conscientiously study and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

#### **Li Peng Writes Inscription for Hunan Martyr**

HK1206085590 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Excerpts] On 6 March, more than 2,000 villagers gathered in Beishan Township of Longhui County to mourn the death of 17-year-old martyr Wen Qingcheng, who was killed by falling debris while saving a villager director. [passage omitted]

In order to commemorate martyr Wen Qingcheng, State Council Premier Li Peng and CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Qian Zhengying respectively wrote inscriptions to commend Martyr Wen Qingcheng. The Longhui County CPC Committee and the Longhui County People's Government held a rally to posthumously confer the glorious title "Lei Feng-Type Youth" on Wen Qingcheng.

#### **Li Ximing Views Asian Games Sales Exhibition**

SK1206045790 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] On 15 and 16 May, Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, and Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of Beijing Municipality, respectively viewed the sales exhibition on foodstuffs and tourist commodities with the stamp of the Asian Games. Comrade Li Ximing wrote an inscription for the municipal foodstuffs making company which read: Developing the foodstuff-making industry, and serving the people of the capital.

After viewing the complete set of hot dishes and instant and hygiene foods produced by the Asian Games Foodstuffs Manufacturing and Delivery Center, Comrade

Chen Xitong said: At present, the people are demanding good-quality foodstuffs first and convenience in eating second. You should exert efforts in this aspect in order to provide convenience for the people. Thus far, the volume of transaction of this sales exhibition has surpassed 10 million yuan.

#### **Former Leaders Refused Renewed Party Membership**

HK1206070790 Hong Kong TANGTAL in Chinese No. 27, 2 Jun 90 p 9

["Brief dispatch from China": "Zhu Houze, Yu Haocheng, and Yan Mingfu Are Refused To Renew Party Membership Registration; Former Editor-in-Chief of HAINAN RIBAO Is Expelled from the Party"]

[Text] The deadline for the CPC members to renew their party membership registration was 1 May this year. Generally speaking, all those who had not made serious mistakes had their registration renewed before that day. However, some party members found it difficult to renew their membership registration. They are those who have problems and are the focus of attention. As far as I have learned, Zhu Houze, who is regarded to have close relations with Hu Yaobang, Yu Haocheng, who is still in prison, and Yan Mingfu, former head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee who was dismissed from this post due to Zhao Ziyang's incident, have all been refused to have their registration renewed.

As a matter of fact, the CPC wanted to expell them from the party for a long time, but it was afraid that by doing so they might be even more respected by the people. For this reason, it has adopted this method and refused to renew their membership registration. In this way, they are actually expelled from the party. The CPC is really narrow-minded. It cannot even tolerate these people, who have favorable comments both at home and abroad.

Moreover, on 16 May, the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee decided to expell Cheng Kai, former editor-in-chief of HAINAN RIBAO who is now in exile abroad, from the party and discharge him from public employment.

Cheng Kai was not only editor-in-chief of HAINAN RIBAO at that time, but also secretary of the party committee of the organ. During the student movement last year, he supported the students and was thus held "to have committed serious mistakes in providing erroneous media guidance to make the turbulence more turbulent." On 14 July last year, the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee decided to relieve him of his post for investigation and examination. On 25 July, it further decided to dismiss him from all his posts inside and outside the party and to carry out further investigation on his political and economic problems. As was expected, the result of the investigation said that Cheng "had serious economic problems and led a dissolute life when he was in charge of HAINAN RIBAO." As the situation became more and more unfavorable to him,



Cheng Kai took the opportunity of visiting his relatives in Shenzhen to flee the country.

### Students Discuss Anti-Corruption Drive

HK1206123190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
2 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Article by Guo Qiang (6753 1730), Li Mingshu (2621 2494 2885), Zhang Linyou (1728 5259 0645), Lu Shujun (4151 2885 5485), Liu Lingling (0491 3781 3781), and Xu Fengliang (1776 7685 5328): "Thoughts after Taking Part in Social Practice—Feelings about Participation in Inspection of Party Style and Anti-corruption in Heilongjiang Province"]

[Text] In late February, we, in the capacity of students, joined a special group organized by the Heilongjiang Provincial Party Committee and provincial government in making an inspection of party style and anti-corruption. We worked together with offices directly under the provincial party committee and governments in Heihe, Daxinganling, and Yichun for five to 10 days. After coming back home, we feel like telling our teachers and fellow students, particularly those who are concerned about the drive to improve party style and build a clean and honest government, and about the party's and state's destiny and future; about what we have seen and heard; and about our feelings about the trip.

### What We Have Seen and Heard

**The party does show determination and sincerity in improving party style and building a clean and honest government.**

We made the following key points on our inspection: First, to find out about the drive to improve party style and build a clean and honest government in leadership line-ups, and party and government organizations in cities, prefectures, and departments and bureaus at the provincial level; second, to find out whether the provincial party committee and government and various localities and departments have really done solid things for the masses. More than 100 people took part in the work including people from different sectors and different levels with representatives from democratic parties, people without party affiliation, professors, and graduate students forming a large proportion. We were divided into 18 work groups headed by 19 provincial-level cadres. The fact that the party subjected itself to open supervision and inspection by party members and non-party personages including young students was something never heard of before; was something new in the drive to promote democracy; and showed the party's determination and sincerity in improving party style and building a clean and honest government. The results of inspection also indicated that the party meant what it had said this time. We can cite one or two cases in illustration. Dismantling illegal private telephones which were installed at public expense had been difficult. Both

those who installed the telephones, and post and telecommunications departments, showed reluctance to do the job for fearing that their income would be adversely affected. In the new forestry region of Daxinganling, the deputy region head personally acted as leader of the screening group and supervised the work of post office workers who dismantled the illegally installed telephones once they were detected, and had the process videotaped and broadcast over the regional television station. They only took a month to accomplish the job, dismantling 320 private telephones, and reducing telephone charges by 80,000 yuan a year. A vice secretary of a county party committee in the Heihe Prefecture illegally set up a bad example by appropriating state and collective resources to build a private house measuring 160 square meters rousing strong public indignation. After receiving the report, the prefectural party committee immediately set up a work group to handle the case. They removed all obstacles and had the case settled in a short time. The vice secretary was severely punished. The masses said: The party did not shield its shortcomings. It is splendid if it goes on acting this way!

### The Overwhelming Majority of Party Members Are Good.

Will the party style be improved? Will the effort to build a clean and honest government prove successful? Are most of party-member cadres, leading cadres in particular, corrupt? We have got answers to all these questions through investigations. He Yongling, commissioner of an administrative office in Heihe Prefecture, was assigned to work here after he finished college education, and had worked here for 20 years. His parents are too old to work and his younger brother is physically handicapped, but they still stay in the countryside. His wife had worked in a prefectural hospital for a long time and still "worked as a cadre" after she retired.

Yang Guanghong, secretary of Yichun City Party Committee, personally went to a primary school and a private restaurant to carry out investigations into the case of cadres using public cars to send their children to school and dining and dining sumptuously at public expense. He also contributed articles to YICHUN RIBAO, setting demands on cadres and telling them that once they are found involved in illegal cases they will be dealt with severely. A vice commissioner of an administrative office in Heihe Prefecture slept in his office and dined in the public canteen. The secretary general of Daxinganling Prefectural Party Committee had been lodged in an attic for a long time. The director of the provincial commerce department set strict demands on himself. And so on. The members of the inspection group were also hardworking and honest in performing their duties. When the inspection group arrived in Heihe on 20 February, three out of seven people were taken ill. But they started work the next day. They called 12 forums in seven days, had interviews with 143 people from all walks of life, collected information from all sides, and read a lot of materials. They cancelled all the movies,

video-tapes, tours, and other programs the local authorities arranged for them. At 2300 on the eve of departure, they still met with visitors. Their high efficiency was entirely different from what we had imagined as "spending a whole morning drinking a cup of tea, and spending a whole day reading a newspaper." We did come to know during the inspection that a small number of party-member cadres abused power for personal gain, committed corruption offences, and harbored their evil-doing children. This showed something had gone wrong with the party style and government performance, but the problem was not past remedy, as we had imagined. The party style and government performance had taken a turn for the better. The overwhelming majority of party members were still loyal to the party's cause and served the people whole-heartedly, middle-level and senior cadres in particular.

#### What We Have in Our Mind

Through the inspection many of us realized that though we had attended school for over 10 years, accumulated quite a lot of book knowledge, and had the ability to analyze and solve problems, we rarely came into contact with society and had had few opportunities to directly take part in social practice. Again, education in Marxist basic theory had been ignored in universities and colleges over the few years before. As a result, we failed to acquire a correct world outlook and to tackle problems in a scientific approach though we had studied dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Our views on life and society were often incorrect or even naive. Failure to familiarize ourselves with China's modern history and understand China's actual conditions accounts for the incapacity on the part of young students to look at problems all-sidedly and have a correct attitude toward various phenomena in society. When New China was founded, the CPC confronted an awful mess. The country was afflicted with all ills and the masses lived in dire poverty. For a person, 40 years represents a greater part of his life, but for a country, it only represents a brief moment in the long process of history. During the last 40 years, the CPC led the people of the whole country to rebuild their country and develop the economy, and made universally acknowledged achievements: It succeeded in providing enough food and clothing for a population of over one billion and consistently raised the people's material and cultural lives. The CPC is a great party. On the other hand, it is not realistic to say that the CPC did not make any mistakes throughout. But it is unfair to thoroughly negate it because of temporary setbacks or some difficulties arising in the course of advance. At present our party has discovered problems and are trying, from the top to the bottom, to solve them. After making a careful analysis of the CPC's successes and mistakes without losing sight of the achievements made by the CPC in leading the Chinese people to rebuild their country, we still have firm faith in the CPC. The party is full of promise.

During the trip we made an inspection of others as well as a inspection of ourselves, enabling us to have a sober

understanding of ourselves. In the past most young students were thought to be superior to others by parents at home or teachers in school, and society also heaped undeserved praise on college and graduate students. In consequence, we have consciously or unconsciously regarded ourselves as "special citizens." We found ourselves to be paltry and superficial when we went off campus to make a study of society.

We by no means put on a show of being modest or belittle ourselves by describing ourselves as being paltry and superficial, let alone teach young friends of our age a lesson. To be frank, we have too little knowledge of society. During the trip, wherever we went, other people showed respect for us upon hearing that we are graduate students of a certain university, and then said seriously patting an outdated machine or pointing to a warn-out house: "We count on you in the future." What shall we do? We should base our self-confidence on a solid foundation, which includes a good mastery of scientific knowledge, practical ability, and intimate understanding of society.

Through the trip we realized that we could learn from society, a big classroom in itself, a lot of things which we could not learn from books, and gained a profound understanding of our strong and weak points. There are many fellow students around us who have never come into contact with society or done practical work, whether when they were primary and middle school students or when they are graduate students, while they think of working for a major institution or a company after graduation. They believe they can only give full play to their talent and make achievements this way. But things will go contrary to their wishes because they have only a narrow range of knowledge and the continuing education provided by the society leaves much to be desired. Society stands in need of us and so do we in need of society. We are a generation who advocate self-reliance and make unrelenting efforts to improve ourselves rather than a perfect generation.

#### What We Hope For

The provincial party committee and government recruited us for an inspection of party style and anti-corruption in the hope that we would voice our opinions on the relevant work. As students we also felt that we were duty-bound to raise our opinions or suggestions.

During the inspection we found that many rules and regulations, which were sound when they were formulated by the central or local authorities, were greatly distorted when they were put into effect at the grassroots, and some even were made use of by some people as a means to abuse their power for personal gain or to levy blackmail on others. Some people at the grassroots "countered central policies with local ones." This shows that we failed to formulate our policies in a scientific way leaving loopholes for others to take advantage of. We should draw up and perfect rules and regulations, and formulate corresponding policies and statutes and

upgrade them to laws when necessary. We should also exercise effective supervision and see to it that law-breakers must be dealt with and laws must be strictly followed. During the inspection we discovered that the local authorities in some localities only punished leading cadres, who made mistakes or even violated the law, by expelling them from the party and stripping them of all posts within the party and outside it, or reducing their wages by two grades on the wage scale. Does this not mean that party membership and administrative posts have become something that protects one from being punished according to law.

We should be mentally prepared to wage a protracted struggle. After the work of the last few years, especially that of last year, the masses have realized that the party style and government performance have been greatly improved, but they are still worried that good times do not last long, as was the case several years ago. The existing situation is that the party style and government performance are continually being improved with great difficulty, the way a person is running uphill. We must not, in the slightest degree, weaken our will. It is necessary to mentally prepare leading cadres at all levels for a protracted struggle and for tackling the knottiest problems.

In short, the inspection has benefitted us a great deal. We hope the authorities concerned will create more favorable conditions and opportunities for us so that many more students will mature and grow up politically as soon as possible through social practice.

### Social Practice for Students Urged

HK1206124990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
2 Jun 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Giving University Students a 'Window' to See the Actual Situation"]

[Text] This paper carried on 26 May, two reports entitled "Realize the Truth after Coming into Contact with Reality," and "Thoughts after Widening Our Horizons." The former and the article "Thoughts after Taking Part in Social Practice—Feelings about Participation in Inspection of Party Style and Anti-corruption in Heilongjiang Province" published today, give an account of education and enlightenment gained by six graduate students in Heilongjiang Province; they joined the special group organized by Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and Government in making an inspection of party style and anti-corruption throughout the province. The latter, which was originally published in JIEFANG RIBAO, describes admiration and reflection on the part of 40 Shanghai college and graduate students after they visited the construction sites of key projects. From the articles people will learn that our young college and graduate students, future builders of the four modernizations, who have grown under the socialist system, are enthusiastic, eager to learn, and enterprising. They are highly elastic. Once they came into contact with

society, gradually understood our country's actual situation in the past and at present, personally experienced the spirit with which thousands upon thousands of communists and people worked hard to rebuild their motherland, saw for themselves the remarkable achievements made in the socialist construction, and on this basis, conscientiously thought things out, they would dispel the misleading mist created by some people "with ulterior motives;" make a practical judgment on the progress made by the country and the existing situation; and make a practical analysis of their strong and weak points; thereby making up their mind to "throw open the gate of the new century with their outstanding action."

We can gain important enlightenment from the two reports, and the article released today, on the problem of how to do a good job in educating college students. That is, we should try our best to create more favorable conditions and provide more opportunities for college students so that they can leave their "relatively closed campus" and plunge into the fiery struggles of the masses. Even if they break away from their simple life confining them to the "iron triangle" of "the classroom—the library—the dormitory" by only going into society for a look, it will have positive results.

The existing generation of college students have grown up at a time when China introduced reform and opening up to the outside world. Undoubtedly, this major climate greatly helps them acquire conviction about seeking and realizing modernization. However, there is no denying that since our college students have few contacts with society and lack practical and political experience, they do not understand how old China developed into New China and why China must take the socialist road under the CPC leadership; of course they do not understand what path China's reform and opening should go by. Owing to mistakes in our ideological work and instigation of some people who stubbornly uphold bourgeois liberalization, some college students, who were divorced from reality, failed to apply the correct viewpoint and method in thinking things out. It seems that to solve these problems in a deep-going way, it is imperative, apart from conducting education and propaganda by positive measures and examples, to appropriately organize college students to take part in social practice; or ask model workers in various field of socialist construction including organizers and chiefs for projects to give lectures in colleges so that college students will have an understanding of society, the work and life of laboring people, and what the masses have in their mind and their demands. A graduate student in Shanghai said after he visited a key project: "We are immersed in too many complaints and muddy ideas, and some people are trying in every possible way to leave for another world. This had made me discouraged. However, I felt confident again when I saw thousands upon thousands of people working hard and making contributions to the motherland. There is no reason whatsoever for pessimism and disappointment since there is earth-shaking great practice on this land of ours, and there are so many beloved



and respectable great people." This is the conclusion many college students arrived at after they plunged into social life.

Naturally, college students will see many backward things, shortcomings and defects in our work, and discover various difficult problems arising from development. This does not matter. So long as we provide wise guidance, helping them make comparison and think things out in a correct manner, we believe that they will draw a correct conclusion from their experience; increasingly mature; and realize the historical responsibility on their shoulders.

The instances provided in the articles mentioned above are also of typical significance in helping us organize college students to take part in social practice. The actual life those students came into contact with concerned implementation of central directives on political and economic fronts. When plunging into such an actual social life, college and graduate students will not only be infected by the fine quality of large numbers of party members and laboring people and their brilliant achievements, but will also realize the correctness of the political line, principles, and policies laid down by the party Central Committee from their personal experience in the struggle and construction that have a great impact on the overall situation. Sighing with emotion, a graduate student in Heilongjiang said: "I little expected that the party had done such a great amount of work in promoting party style and combating corruption." Truly, as long as you have a clearer understanding of the overall situation by plunging into the thick of life, you will cast away all prejudices and have a clearer understanding of your mission and selection.

We hope that party and government leading organs in all localities will, in light of their actual conditions, enthusiastically create favorable conditions and provide more "windows" for students to understand the actual situation. We also hope that all walks of life will support these activities so that college students will derive rich nourishment from a wider range of actual life, better integrate theory with practice, and train themselves into useful personnel needed by socialist modernization.

#### **Returning Students Given Preferential Treatment**

HK1206092690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
5 Jun 90 p 3

["Dispatch" by reporter Wang Jin (3769 6210): "Personnel Ministry Formulates a Series of Policies Giving Preferential Treatment to Personnel Who Have Returned After Studying Abroad"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun (RENMIN RIBAO)—A relevant responsible person of the Ministry of Personnel told this reporter the other day that, in the past six months, to make it convenient for returning students to select jobs, the Ministry of Personnel has promulgated a series of relevant policies to encourage more students studying abroad to return to serve at home.

The responsible person said: In "Measures for Readjusting the Work of Returning Students Who Are Not Properly Used or Whose Specialized Knowledge Cannot Be Brought Into Full Play" promulgated last April, the Ministry of Personnel explicitly stipulated that the readjustment work should follow the principle of "independent job selection and two-way selection," with organization or individual contacting a relevant unit, the units releasing and receiving the personnel consulting each other, and personnel department of a locality (department) examining, verifying, and approving the readjustment and going through the readjustment procedure. Should a dispute arise, an arbitration may be sought from a local arbitration institution in charge of disputes over the flow of talents. In this way, the question of improperly using and failing to bring into full play the specialized knowledge of some returning students can be gradually solved.

The responsible person also said: To solve the problem of insufficient scientific research outlay for returning students, the Ministry of Finance has, since 1985, annually allocated several million yuan in special funds to selectively help returning students engage in scientific and technological activities. In recent years, with the development of the national economy, the amount of these special funds has increased year by year. To strengthen management over the work of selectively subsidizing returning students' scientific and technological activities and further improve the effective use of subsidies, the Ministry of Personnel last April printed and distributed to the whole country the "Provisional Measures for Managing the Funds Allocated for the Scientific and Technological Activities of Returning Students of the Non-Educational Department." The "Measures" gives specific provisions on the categories, applications, examinations, approvals, and management of the subsidies.

The relevant personnel of the Ministry of Personnel also told this reporter that, to broaden the employment channel for returning students and improve assignment work, work stations for returning students have been set up in Dalian and Ningbo Cities this year. These stations will provide full time and ample room for returning students in finding jobs, so that they can go to work places where they can give full scope to their specialized knowledge and better serve the modernization drive of the motherland. In addition, the centers also offer many services for returning students.

#### **Material, Spiritual Incentives Viewed**

HK1206065190 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese  
No. 20, 14 May 90 pp 14-15

["Dispatch" by staff reporter: "Let Material Incentives and Spiritual Encouragement Keep Abreast of Each Other"]

[Text] In recent years, many enterprises have been offering more and more bonuses, some even surpassing

salaries and forming the main source of income. Yet the initiative of workers and staff members is still not very high. What is the reason? How should the current reward system be improved and perfected so as to more fully mobilize the initiative of workers and staff members? Recently, Comrade Xin Changxing of the Labor Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Labor expressed his views to this reporter.

Reporter: I vaguely recall that toward the end of the 1970's, when the reward system was first revived, bonuses did play a big role in mobilizing the initiative of workers and staff members. Now, there are a lot of bonuses issued, but the initiative of workers and staff members is still not too high. How do we explain this phenomenon?

Xin Changxing: Money is something which can mobilize people's initiative under certain conditions, but the power of money is not unlimited. If you mobilize people's initiative by bonuses alone, you are doomed to pay for it. This is not a groundless inference. There is what we call the dual-factor theory in behavioral science, the founder of which is Herzberger, who discovered through a vast amount of investigation and study that there is a difference between the factors contributing to the dissatisfaction and the satisfaction of workers and staff members. The former are called health-preserving factors and the latter motivating factors. Satisfying health-preserving factors will only eliminate the dissatisfaction of workers and staff members but will not bring perfect satisfaction to them. Wages, bonuses, living conditions, and the like belong to health-preserving factors. Accordingly, the efforts put in by entrepreneurs in this regard can only be expected to eliminate the emotion of dissatisfaction among workers and staff members, but it would be too much to expect to motivate workers and staff members over a long period of time by this method. It is not difficult, therefore, to comprehend the diminishing effect of bonuses.

Reporter: Common sense in the theory of management tells us that the key to reinforcing enterprise management lies in mobilizing people's initiative. To mobilize people's initiative, we must establish a penalty mechanism and a motivation mechanism. A motivation mechanism, again, consists of two elements: One is material and the other spiritual, which are what people usually call material incentive and spiritual encouragement.

Xin Changxing: That is to say, entrepreneurs who want to mobilize the initiative of workers and staff members and raise productivity have to exert efforts not only in material aspects such as wages and bonuses, but also in improving motivating factors, including accomplishments, appreciation, promotion, work prospects, and responsibilities. All these factors belong to what we call the realm of spiritual encouragement.

In our work, we are apt to go from one extreme to the other. For example, the function of spiritual encouragement has been unduly exaggerated, while material incentives have been labeled as capitalism and revisionism.

The piece rate wage system and the reward system were dispensed with for 20-odd years. Looking at it now, this was really ridiculously 'leftist.'

Later, when people finally became aware that spiritual encouragement was not all-powerful and that material incentives were not characteristic of capitalism, material incentives of all kinds and forms came into our midst in so many names and varieties that they far surpassed the west. At the same time, spiritual encouragement has unconsciously slipped out of our minds. It was reported that the foreign expert dispatched by McDonnell Douglas Corporation to Shanghai Aeronautical Industrial Corporation to take charge of training work frankly commented on his return to his home country upon completion of service that Chinese enterprises fell short on long-term perspective, generally laying particular stress on material incentives, and that enterprise leadership used bonuses as a means to raise production, with little emphasis on spiritual encouragement. His opinion was that solving the problem of workers' housing and increasing their bonuses as a principal means of raising workers' initiative might be useful over the short term, but it would lose its effect over a long period. He warned Chinese entrepreneurs that using material incentives alone to mobilize people's initiative should never be the quality of a Chinese entrepreneur.

Surely, this expert's comment hit home. It may even be said that a warning bell has been sounded for those enterprise managers who have set their eyes only on bonuses.

Reporter: The reason why, at present, it is difficult to effectively mobilize the initiative of workers and staff members with bonuses and other means lies not only in our failure to satisfactorily deal with the relationship between material incentive and spiritual encouragement, but also probably in the fact that the current bonus system is not sufficiently rational and perfect.

Xin Changxing: I agree with your viewpoint. Fundamentally speaking, due to the irrational system and the imperfect method, the originally effective bonuses seems to be insufficiently effective and are steadily losing their edge. Theoretically speaking, as a compensation or reward for labor in excess of quotas and special contributions, bonuses have to be awarded in accordance with merit and contribution. However, what are the characteristics of the present bonus system?

The first is egalitarianism. Bonuses, in the original sense, are the remuneration paid to laborers for labor in excess of their quotas. Accordingly, the principle of distribution according to work should be strictly observed in the issuance of bonuses, with a reasonably widened differential in accordance with the difference in the amount of work done by each person. However, in actual practice, this principle is not being really put into effect. In government organizations and other institutions, bonuses are almost always meted out on a per-capita basis. The conditions in enterprises are a little better

than those in government organizations and other institutions, but this phenomenon of egalitarianism also exists to a serious degree, particularly among people of the same category. There is no such reasonably widened differential in bonus distribution. The principle of more pay for more work only exists in plans and proposals, and has not been fully put into practice.

The second is excessive gaps. This phenomenon exists not only among different enterprises, but also within certain enterprises internally. Among different enterprises, due to the fact that increases or decreases in enterprise reward funds are mainly dependent upon changes in profits, which, in turn, are affected by factors such as price, equipment, and market conditions, the bonus levels among different enterprises vary to a large extent, with people sharing varying degrees of joy and sorrow. Within the same enterprise, there are big differences in bonuses between managers and workers and office staff. According to a survey, some enterprises in Guangzhou City awarded year-end bonuses last year, with factory directors getting bonuses ranging from 3,000 yuan to 8,000 yuan, deputy factory directors getting somewhere from 2,100 to 5,000 yuan, workers getting only 200 yuan at most, and some getting nothing at all. This situation also exists in some enterprises in other cities, with different degrees of seriousness.

The third is confusion in management. In recent years, due to the lack of unified management and different policies of different departments, enterprises have different channels for acquiring bonus funds, thus seriously affecting the effective control over bonuses. According to a survey conducted in a big city, at present there are as many as 54 channels stipulated for acquiring bonus funds, five of which were prescribed by the State Council, 16 by the city government, and another 33 by the relevant departments of the city itself. So many channels for acquiring bonuses will surely create confusion, disorder, and repetitive bonus acquisition, causing excessively rapid growth in enterprise bonuses.

The fourth is functional distortion. In recent years, given the excessively rapid growth in commodity prices, in order to make up for workers' losses, it is customary to use the method of average bonus increases. There are objective reasons for such a practice, of course. But, viewed from the results, this is, in reality, equivalent to treating bonuses as price subsidies, which is no different from distorting bonus functions. Of course, this is not beneficial to mobilizing the initiative of workers and staff members. Again, bonuses were originally used to compensate for labor in excess of quotas, and labor within the stipulated quota should be compensated by basic wages. However, there are now many enterprises which resort to bonuses to solve problems relating to labor within the stipulated quota, so that no work is done without bonuses being given, which is a very abnormal phenomenon.

Although it cannot be said that the use of bonuses does not help mobilize the initiative of workers and staff

members, we can at least say this much: The current reward system is not performing the role of mobilizing the initiative of workers and staff members as it should.

Reporter: From this, we can see that the task we face is not only to reinforce spiritual encouragement, but to improve the current system of material incentives, the bonus system in particular. We should exert great efforts to correct the distorted behavior of bonus distribution, so that bonuses will really perform the function of compensation for work in excess of quotas, thus fully exercising the function of motivation.

Xin Changxing: Right. I am of the opinion that, while reinforcing the means of spiritual encouragement, the current bonus system should be improved and perfected in the following ways:

First, we should restore the original function of rewarding labor in excess of quotas, rationally widen the bonus differential, strive to do away with egalitarianism, strictly exercise the standard of stipulated quotas for work, and give bonuses only when workers and staff members perform work in excess of stipulated quotas. Bonuses should be issued in strict accordance with the principle of distribution according to work, not by equal distribution. What is worth mentioning in particular is that we should by no means use the method of equal distribution of bonuses to offset price rises, which has been proved to be a bad method.

Second, we should correctly deal with the relationship of bonus distribution within the enterprises, to prevent extreme differences in income. In particular, we must pay attention to bonus distribution between enterprise managers and the vast numbers of workers and staff members. To widen the gap between them would be to dampen the initiative of workers and staff members. At present, some enterprises have been taking certain measures in this respect. In the future, not only should we promote and perfect the measures of bonus distribution within the enterprise, we should also pay attention to reinforcing external supervision, so as to achieve rationalization of distribution behavior within the enterprise.

Third, during the process of economic rectification, we must perfect the bonus management structure step by step and exercise unified management. The current condition of each going his own way, of policies issued by different departments, and of confusion and disorder should be rectified at all costs. Otherwise, we will not be able to keep the irrational growth of bonuses under restraint, thus making it difficult to achieve equilibrium between total supply and total demand.

#### **CPPCC Inspection Group Tours Shandong**

*SK1306011790 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] At the request of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, the 17-member inspection group of the



National Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, which is headed by Wang Guangying, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, made inspection tours in our province from 21 to 26 May.

During their tours in our province, the National CPPCC inspection group accompanied by Li Chunting, vice governor of the province; and Zheng Weimin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; inspected the area on which the Qilu Iron and Steel Company will be built, the power plant of Zou County, and the Nancun colliery of Yanzhou Mining Bureau. They were briefed by (Yu Jianhong), vice chairman of the provincial Planning Commission, on the situation in building the Qilu Iron and Steel Company in the province; and by Han Yuqun, mayor of Jining City, on the basic situation in the city.

Based on their personal understanding gained in their inspection tours, members of the National CPPCC inspection group held a forum at the Nanjiao Guesthouse of Jinan City to earnestly discuss the possibility and feasibility of building the Qilu Iron and Steel Company in Jining City. They unanimously contended that Shandong Province has the natural strong points and economic strength of building large iron and steel enterprises. Judging from the national arrangements for the metallurgical industry, the building of large iron and steel enterprises in Jining City is full of very strong points. The city basically possesses the natural conditions for developing iron and steel industries and is suitable for a large and modern iron and steel complex.

During the forum, Wang Guangying, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, delivered a speech in which he stated that they were very happy to conduct an on-the-spot inspection over the joint project between the capital and Shandong Province of building the Qilu Iron and Steel Company. Advancing the socialist motherland by developing iron and steel undertakings represents a matter of the greatest significance. The joint project of building the large iron and steel enterprise by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, which has abundant technical strength and modern managerial experience, and by Shandong Province, which also has stronger actual strength, can make perfection still more perfect. He hoped that efforts be further made to carry out investigation and appraisal, to set up a target as soon as possible, and to improve the country's iron and steel industry immediately to a new level.

Also joining in the National CPPCC inspection group to carry out inspection in the province were (Zhao Yuqi), deputy secretary of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company Party Committee; and relevant experts and scholars—a total of more than 30 people.

During their stay in the city of Jinan, leading comrades of the provincial level organs, including Jiang Chunyun, Zhao Zhihao, Liang Buting, and Li Zichao, came to the

Nanjiao Guesthouse where the National CPPCC inspection group stayed to pay a visit to all members of the inspection group and responsible comrades from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company.

### Report on Elections to Local Peoples Congresses

HK1306054390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
10 Jun 90 p 1

[Report: "Elections of People's Congresses at Township and Town Levels Progresses Smoothly"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun—Since September last year, elections of deputies to local people's congresses have been proceeding in about 60,000 townships and towns under 2,800 counties (cities, districts directly under cities). So far 1,700 counties (cities, districts directly under cities) have elected deputies to people's congresses at county and township levels, accounting for 60 percent of the total number of deputies at those levels. Many newly elected people's congresses at city, township, and town levels have held their first sessions and selected by democratic vote new leadership lineups for government offices at county and township levels.

The current elections possess many features.

First, leadership at all levels has paid great attention to the work and made adequate preparations. All provinces and counties have held meetings to discuss the relevant work, strengthened propaganda and education on the elections, manned the work groups with competent cadres, and seen to it that the elections are conducted properly.

Second, the elections have given full expression to democracy, and work has been done strictly according to law. The departments concerned have made phased efforts to accomplish preparations for the elections, including registration of voters, nominations, appointment of candidates for deputies to people's congresses, and the polls. All localities have seen to it that no fixed percentage is laid down in allocating the number of deputies to be elected; that nominations or recommendations are done strictly in accordance with the law; that political parties or organizations are allowed to jointly or separately put up a candidate; that 10 or more voters are allowed to jointly put up a candidate; that candidates put up by organizations or voters are equal before the law; that formal candidates are appointed after repeated consultations and in accordance with the opinions of most voters; that procedures for putting up candidates are improved; that various measures are adopted to recommend candidates; that voters' understanding of candidates is promoted; that there are more candidates than positions to be filled; and that election results are considered final in the case of discrepancies. To make sure that voters exercise their rights as masters of the country, all localities have given full expression to democracy, respected the popular wish, and acted according to law. Voters in Tianjin University at first nominated 560 candidates, 140 times as many as the

four positions to be filled. After discussions and consultations from the lower level upward and vice versa three times, six formal candidates were selected, comprising three professors, one cadre, and two students. Then the names, pictures, and deeds of the formal candidates were published on the bulletin board and in the college journal, and they were required to hold interviews with the voters.

Third, the departments concerned have carried out inspections conscientiously and brought lawbreakers to justice. Events in localities where elections have been held have shown that violations of the law have been much fewer than during previous elections. Such violations found in one or two localities have been dealt with in a timely way. In short, committees in charge of elections in all localities have worked conscientiously according to the Constitution and law to ensure that the election of deputies to people's congresses at county and township levels has been accomplished successfully.

It is understood that 17 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities will complete their elections of deputies to people's congresses at the county and township levels by the end of June, and that the remaining 13 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities will complete theirs by the end of this year.

### Housing Reform Program Revitalized

HK1106035890 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
2 June 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Li Hong]

[Text] China's housing reform programme—stalled, precipitating concern that it may have been shelved, at least temporarily—has, in fact, been pushed forward “at a moderate pace” in recent months and “will be carried out to the end,” a senior government official has pledged.

Construction Minister Lin Hanxiong, who is also chief of the State Council's Leading Group on Housing Reform, told reporters in a recent interview that several housing reform measures have been mapped out, and they will be introduced in a number of cities at the appropriate time.

Official statistics show that 19 cities, plus 30 townships, have worked out their complete housing reform programmes, while 28 out of China's 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have embarked on pilot plans to advance housing reform.

Follow-up measures, the minister said, have also been worked out, including:

- Rent adjustments;
- Selling of public housing at subsidized prices;
- The setting of rents and prices for new urban housing;
- Funding of collective housing by individuals, work units and the State;
- Co-operative housing;

- Special bank deposits for housing;
- Encouraging private home-building;
- The selling of commercial housing to people with high incomes.

“All this has forwarded housing reform and developed it in the right direction,” Lin said, an area could either employ these methods, or could seek others better suited to conditions there.

He said the government was “resolute” in its commitment to a restructured housing system, but reforms should be carried out with “caution”.

The idea of housing reform, initiated in February 1988, is to relieve the government of some of the home-construction burden by pooling home-construction funds through raising rents and commercializing housing.

It is estimated that if half of China's public housing stock were sold to private buyers, 200 billion yuan (\$42.5 billion) could be recouped for further investment in construction and maintenance.

Sources with the ministry reveal that the cities of Shenyang, Yantai, Bengbu, Tangshan, Chongqing, Guangzhou, Tianjin and Beijing have pioneered these reforms.

In Shenyang, house-buying has worked; Yantai has created “housing coupons” when it raises rents from 0.07 to 1.28 yuan per square metre, and Tianjin has initiated a “housing bank”, while Beijing has introduced “housing cooperatives”.

Housing reform, however, is slow-paced because of urban residents' low incomes while housing reform funds are meagre because of the austerity programme.

### Computer Information System Links Courts

OW1306053290 Beijing XINHUA in English 0620 GMT  
12 Jun 90

[Text] Changsha, June 12 (XINHUA)—A nationwide computerized information system linking the Supreme People's Court with provincial courts has been established to facilitate comprehensive control of judicial affairs.

This was disclosed at a national court information conference in session today in Changsha, capital of south China's Hunan Province.

Wang Lianyi, an official of the Supreme People's Court, said that the new system will be used to collect and clarify typical cases and carry out surveys of judicial affairs, and provide reliable data for analyzing court operations.

The Supreme People's Court has set up an eight-member committee to carry out technical research and worked out a long-term program to modernize the circulation of court information, according to the meeting.

By June next year, Wang predicted, a telecommunications network will be completed to provide phonetic, telex and digital telecommunications services between the Supreme People's Court and courts at the provincial level throughout the country.

He disclosed that the supreme court has entrusted colleges and universities to train technical personnel for the telecommunications modernization program.

### **Contract Volume at Harbin Trade Fair Reported**

*SK1206134290 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] The total volume of contracts and agreements signed at the China economic and trade talks with the Soviet Union and East European countries during the first six days has reached more than 1 billion Swiss francs.

On the evening of 11 June, Wang Bingqian, State Councillor and minister of finance, received at the Huayuncun Guesthouse the guests of the Soviet Union and East European countries participating in the economic and trade talks.

During the reception, Shao Qihui, chairman of the leading committee under the economic and trade talks and governor of the province, delivered a speech in which he happily stated: I would like to announce that the total volume of contracts and agreements signed at the economic and trade talks has reached 1.05 billion Swiss francs, which is the newest figure as of now. The announcement enlivened the atmosphere at the reception hall and the participating foreign guests hailed the success in their own languages.

## **Science & Technology**

### **Advancement of Rocket Technology Outlined**

*HK1206085790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 29 May 90 p 2*

[Article by Wang Yongzhi (3769 3057 1807), president of the China Carrier Rocket Technological Research Institute: "Achievements in China's Carrier Rocket Technology and Its Prospects"]

[Text] Editor's note: China has made great achievements in aeronautical, astronautical, nuclear industrial, and other high-technology fields. This fully suggests the superiority and strong vitality of the socialist system. Beginning today, RENMIN RIBAO will publish special articles on the difficult road China has traversed, the achievements it has made, and its prospects. [End editor's note]

The date 24 April 1970 was a day worthy of commemoration in China's spaceflight history. The carrier rocket Long March No. 1 successfully launched the East Is Red satellite, thus producing repercussions in the country

and the rest of the world. This was the prelude to China's spaceflight activity and indicated that the PRC had entered the spaceflight era. This was 13 years after the Soviet Union launched its first satellite in 1957, and 12 years after the United States launched its satellite in 1958. China started its satellite career in 1957. By relying on its own efforts, China became the fifth country after the Soviet Union, the United States, France, and Japan in independently manufacturing and launching satellites.

On 7 April this year, the carrier rocket Long March No. 3 successfully launched the satellite "Asiasat-1," indicating that China's carrier rockets have entered the new period of international commercial service market. This is a good beginning for China's long-cherished wish to enter the world market.

#### **I.**

Carrier rockets are the basis and precondition for all spaceflights. China has developed its Long March carrier rockets over the last 20 years. It has manufactured Long March No. 2, Long March No. 3, and Long March No. 4, thereby forming a carrier rocket series. In manufacturing carrier rockets, China has fully utilized and inherited its achievements in previous rocket manufacturing, and this has proceeded according to the requirements for launching satellites. Long March No. 3 was formed on the basis of Long March No. 2 by adding a third stage rocket fueled with high-energy propellants made of liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen. Taking the original design for this serial development has helped simplify designing procedures, shorten the time of manufacture, save research expenditure, and improve the successful launching rate. This is a rocket carrier-development road suited to China's national conditions.

The functions of China's Long March rockets have kept on improving for the last 20 years. Their carrying capacity has improved from 300 kg in a perigean orbit to the current 1,400 kg in an orbit synchronous with the earth. China uses low-temperature, high-energy propellants made of liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, which are used only by a few countries. Next to the United States, China has solved the problem of high-altitude second ignition. These developments have enabled China's carrier rocket technology to join the world's advanced ranks.

Over the last 20 years, China's Long March rocket series has enjoyed a good reputation in the country and abroad for its reliable quality. Of the 22 satellites launched, 20 have been satisfactorily successful so far, with the exception of failure in the first ignition of Long March No. 2 due to a break-off in one of the leads, and abnormal operation after the second ignition of the third-stage rocket in Long March No. 3, which only made it possible for the satellite to enter a perigean orbit. During this period, Long March No. 1 and No. 4 satisfactorily succeeded in their first launching; Long March No. 2-C



was successful on all eight occasions it had been launched, thus winning a state gold medal.

Following the development of its spaceflight career, China has fostered a contingent with good political quality, a high technological level, and a strong sense of organization and discipline. It has also formed a fine tradition of "self-reliance, hard struggle, vigorous cooperation, selfless devotion, being practical, and daring to aim high."

## II.

Reviewing the past, we should think where our achievements have come from. China's spaceflight industry has always received much attention from the party, the state, and the older-generation proletarian revolutionaries. It was during the 10 years of turmoil that Long March No. 1 was being manufactured and preparations were being made for the launching of the first satellite. The experiment of Long March No. 1 was obstructed. For this reason, Premier Zhou Enlai summoned the relevant personnel on seven occasions and gave them patient persuasion, which enabled the ground experiments to proceed smoothly. This laid a foundation for the successful launching of Long March No. 1. To make everyone's responsibility clear and ensure product quality, Premier Zhou asked the 3,400 personnel from 29 units involved in the work concerning Long March No. 1 to enlist in a registration book, apart from instructing the relevant departments to issue written documents on the production of key products related to Long March No. 1. Thus the manufacture of Long March No. 1 proceeded smoothly. After listening to briefings by Comrade Qian Xuesen, et al, who returned to Beijing from the launch site, Premier Zhou instructed that the launching of the first satellite should "proceed safely, reliably, and without a single fault, so that it accurately enters its orbit," and "forecasts should be made promptly." This was the case with Long March No. 1. Similarly, the formation and development of the "Long March" rocket series were the results of correct party leadership, which embodied the efforts of Premier Zhou, General Nie, and other older-generation proletarian revolutionaries. This was also the crystallization of the support and cooperation of all central departments and regions across the country, as well as the militancy and selfless devotion of spaceflight personnel. Without these, China would have achieved nothing in rocket technology.

## III.

A vigorous situation of reform and opening up took shape after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Like other trades, the spaceflight industry began to cater to society, to the world, and to the future. To preserve the development trend of rocket technology and China's international position, we, taking account of the country's needs and the prospects for the international satellite-launching market, have improved our Long March rocket series by manufacturing Long March No. 1-D, a ligature of Long March

No. 2, and Long March No. 3-A. This has helped improve our rocket carrying capacity and technological level. Long March No. 1-D is an improvement on Long March No. 1 and used for perigean launching of small satellites. The Long March No. 2 ligature is made of Long March No. 2-C plus four booster rockets, 50 meters high and 460 tons in weight, being the biggest rocket in China. It can carry an effective load weighing 8.8 tons into a perigean orbit. Long March No. 3-A is an improvement on Long March No. 3. Its third-stage rocket is filled with new types of liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, and an updated rocket control system is being introduced. When these three rockets go into operation at the end of 1992, China will possess perigean carrying capacities ranging from 300 to 8,800 kg, as well as synchronous orbit-carrying capacities ranging from 1,400 to 2,500 kg. These will meet the needs for launching different types of satellites and have also laid a technological foundation for synchronous orbital launching of a satellite weighing over 4,000 kg.

We should make every effort to climb higher. We will advance toward a bigger carrying capacity after fulfilling the above tasks. We will manufacture carrier rockets suited to China's spaceflight technological needs and further improve their social and economic results. To narrow the gap with developed countries, we should contribute our efforts to China, the origin country of ancient rockets, so that it will rank in the forefront of the advanced world level in modern rocket technology.

## Development of Applied Satellites Discussed

HK1206075590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 4 Jun 90 p 2

["Special Commentary" by Min Guirong, president of the Research Institute of Space Technology: "Achievements and Prospects of Applied Satellites in China"]

[Text] On 24 April 1970, "Dongfanghong No. 1," the first satellite manufactured by our country, was carried by a Long March No. 1 carrier rocket to space and entered the chosen orbit precisely. The satellite circled around the earth day and night, broadcasting Dongfanghong music and telemetering signals to every corner of the world. It was a moment when we were celebrating the "1 May" festival, and when the satellite travelled through our country's sky, hundreds of thousands of people cheered and jumped for joy. It was a moving scene.

The successful launching of the "Dongfanghong No. 1" satellite is an announcement to the whole world: China has already entered the space and has become the fifth country in the world capable of launching a man-made earth satellite developed in our country by a carrier rocket also developed in our country. This news quickly spread to every corner of the world and tremendously aroused the Chinese people's aspirations.

Based on our country's economic strength and other basic conditions, after the successful launching of the

first satellite, our country has taken the manufacturing and developing of applied satellites as the main principle for developing space technology. Over the past 20 years, we have mainly developed satellites for three kinds of orbit: Low-orbit retrievable satellite, high-orbit static communication satellite, and sun-synchronous orbit, remote-sensing satellite.

### **I. Low-orbit retrievable satellite**

Our country started manufacturing and developing this kind of satellite in the late 1960's. In 1975, we successfully launched it by carrier rocket Long March No. 2, and recovered it as we planned. Up to 1988, our country has successfully launched 11 satellites of this kind and safely recovered all of them according to plans. Our country's retrievable satellites use remote sensing technology. The great number of remote sensing data acquired by the satellites are being extensively used in general land survey, geological survey, oil exploration, map drawing, environment monitoring, earthquake forecast, selection of rail routes, and archaeological study, etc., gaining great social and economic returns. The retrievable satellites have also provided room for microgravity research for Chinese, French, and West German research institutes, carrying out experiments in material science and microbiology under microgravity conditions, and scoring satisfactory results. China is the third country after the United States and the Soviet Union capable of recovering satellites from orbits.

### **II. High-Orbit Static Communication Satellite**

Our country started research on and development of static satellites in the 1970's. In 1984, the first experimental communication satellite was successfully launched by carrier rocket Long March No. 3. Thereafter, our country quickly manufactured an applied-type communication satellite. Up to 1990, the four applied-type communication satellites launched by our country have enabled our country's undertakings in communication, television, and broadcast to leap over the traditional developmental stage to attain coverage on the entire country. At present, we have opened business in relaying phone calls, faxed figures, faxed images, and television broadcast, making a contribution to the country's construction and solving the difficulty in reception and communication faced by border areas and remote places.

### **III. Sun-Synchronous Orbit, Remote-Sensing Satellite**

Meteorological satellites are of great significance to a country's construction. Our country's first experimental sun-synchronous meteorological satellite, "Fenglei No. 1" was launched into orbit by carrier rocket Long March No. 4 in 1988, and the satellite carried out various technological experiments. The experiments proved the correctness of the satellite's program, and acquired quality cloud images, while the pilot flight itself revealed some links that were technologically weak and added some valuable experience. At present, we are developing

an applied-type sun-synchronous meteorological satellite, and launching preparations are being made.

In addition, over the past 20 years, we have also successfully manufactured and launched many satellites for scientific and technological experiments, providing a space environment and various valuable data for scientific research.

During the 1970's, our country was exploring and experimenting with space technology, while the decade of the 1980's was a period when our country developed and used applied satellites. Although our country scored great achievements in space technology during the past 20 years, they could hardly satisfy the need of socialist construction in our country and were far from matching the world advanced standard. In the 1990's, alongside the need for national economic development and modernization construction, the variety and number of applied satellites in our country will increase. But our country is a developing country with limited economic strength, and the investment in space technology is not likely to be greatly increased. Therefore, selecting the satellite programs that are urgently needed by the state and have apparent social and economic returns becomes the orientation for developing our country's applied satellites in the 1990's. What programs are badly needed by the state?

Education and culture; transport and communication; population and resources; and environment and disasters, as well as other important aspects, are problems facing our country and requiring urgent solutions, therefore, space technology will first make contributions to these aspects.

1) Develop a satellite communications and broadcast system, to further solve the problems of backward education and inadequate means of communications in our country. In the 1990's, our country has to develop communications and broadcasting satellites that have great capacity, high power, multi-beams, and longevity. In the aspect of frequency spectrum, not only must there be the C band, but there must be the Ku band and other similar space resources to satisfy the need of television education; fixed and moving communications; and the transmission of various special figures, voices, and television. The commission of satellites with big capacity such as "Dongfanghong No. 3," which is now under construction, will provide effective means for upgrading various television education programs transmitted by satellites in the whole country, and greatly enhance universality and quality of education in our country. At the same time, it will play a positive role in improving our country's undertakings in communications and broadcast, in improving work efficiency, and in developing national economy and construction in the country.

2) Develop environmental resources satellite system. This system includes resource satellites and meteorological satellites. In a country with a large population and little resources, the development of resource satellites

has more significance, while meteorological satellites are crucial to national defense construction and economic construction. At present, we are manufacturing a variety of meteorological satellites and resource satellites with contemporary world standards. Meteorological satellites include two kinds: Sun-synchronous orbit satellite and earth-static orbit satellite. A resource satellite is being manufactured by China and Brazil, and it is anticipated that the project will be completed in the first half of the 1990's. On this basis, we will further improve resolving power, expand remote sensing spectrum, and extend the life of satellite, so as to increase means for monitoring atmosphere, land and sea.

3) Develop satellite disaster-reducing system. Each year our country loses 50 billion yuan because of various natural disasters, and the development of this kind of system will bring about great social and economic returns. The satellite disaster-reducing system needs a composition of many kinds of satellites, among which sun-synchronous orbit satellite and static-orbit satellite, in addition to various means such as satellite remote sensing and satellite communications. In order to coordinate with the 10-year disaster-reducing work in our country and in the world as well, we are actively carrying out research on satellite disaster-reducing system.

4) Develop satellite navigator fix system to ease traffic congestion. Through developing a practical and workable static-satellite navigator fix system made up of satellites, we can greatly improve and upgrade the traffic and transport ability in our country.

In addition, some satellite systems for the state's particular use and some satellites for scientific experiments should be placed in the important position in the 1990's.

In the 1980's, our country's space technology entered the applied phase, and the departments concerned throughout the country attached great importance to the development of satellite application technology; now, "integration of the sky and earth" should be one of the guiding principles of our work. In recent years, our country has continually developed a number of earth products corresponding to applied satellites, such as television receiving stations, communications stations, data stations, weather and cloud images receiving stations, and satellite tracking-monitoring-controlling stations, etc. These products have played a good function in promptly and fully developing the proper functions of the satellites now possessed by our country and in improving the returns on investment in the satellites.

### Military

#### New Deputy Commander of North China Sea Fleet

HK1306024490 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
13 Jun 90 p 1

["Special dispatch": "Feng Yuxiang's Youngest Son Feng Hongda Appointed Deputy Commander of North China Sea Fleet"]

[Text] Qingdao, 12 Jun (TA KUNG PAO)—Feng Hongda, the youngest son of well-known patriotic General Feng Yuxiang, was recently promoted to deputy commander of the North China Sea Fleet. The order, signed and issued by Chairman Jiang Zemin of the Central Military Commission, was formally promulgated some days ago.

Feng Hongda, 59, graduated from the Baku Navy School of the Soviet Union in March 1953. After returning to China, he successively held the posts of captain of a destroyer, section chief of the North China Sea Fleet Command, and director of the Navigation Guarantee Department [hang hai bao zheng bu 5300 3189 0202 6086 6752] of the Navy Command. In September 1985, he was promoted and became commandant of the Naval Vessels Institute in Dalian. In September 1988, he was granted the military rank of rear admiral.

It was also learned that Li Shitian, former political commissar of the North China Sea Fleet, has been promoted to deputy political commissar and secretary of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Navy. The commander of the North China Sea Fleet is still Vice Admiral Ma Xinchun.

#### Army Paper Stresses Political Work

HK1006065490 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese  
24 May 90 pp 1, 4

[Article by JIEFANGJUN BAO special commentator: "Apply Dialectics, Increase Effectiveness"—Discussing Our Army's Political Construction, Part Nine]

[Text] Our ideological and political work must aim at correctly guiding our Army-building work, ensuring successful accomplishment of our all tasks, and training and educating officers and soldiers. To this end, our ideological and political work must follow the two-point theory, avoid one-sidedness, and apply materialistic dialectics. This is at once a fundamental way of enhancing the effectiveness of our ideological and political work and an important link in strengthening and improving that work.

Marxist materialistic dialectics consist of a proletarian world outlook and a proletarian methodology and is a powerful weapon capable of enabling us to understand and transform the world. The fundamental task of our Army's ideological and political work is to overcome erroneous ideologies by advocating correct ideologies and play a guarantee and service role in strengthening the combat effectiveness of our troops by heightening political consciousness of our officers and soldiers. Practice has borne out that in order to successfully carry out ideological and political work among officers and soldiers, it is necessary to make full use of the powerful weapon of materialistic dialectics. For instance, in order to keep close in line with the CPC Central Committee ideologically, politically, and in action, our troops must accurately comprehend and correctly implement to the letter the CPC's line, principles, and policies that have



been formulated under the guidance of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Only under the guidance of dialectical materialism and historical materialism will we be able to accurately and comprehensively acquire an in-depth understanding of the essence of the CPC's line, principles, and policies. It is only natural that our implementation of these has come across and will continue to come across various types of interference. Only by applying materialistic dialectics will we be able to distinguish right from wrong, resist the influence of all types of erroneous ideologies and ideological trends, and steadfastly and correctly implement to the letter the CPC's line, principles, and policies. We must implement them to the letter in light of the realities in our troops. In order to scientifically analyze and understand the realities in our troops, we must apply materialistic dialectics. The application of materialistic dialectics to our political work is indispensable to implementing to the letter the CPC's line, principles, and policies, ensuring a correct political orientation for our troops, and enabling our troops to remain politically qualified forever.

The reason for us to apply materialistic dialectics to our ideological and political work is because the target of our work is man. All things in the world are interrelated and are in a state of constant change. Man's ideology, which is known as the "soul of the universe," is a contradictory and complex world. Man, in nature, represents all types of social relations. Therefore, man's ideology is inevitably influenced by society, family, politics, economy, and culture and will change together with actual conditions, tasks, and environment. Man has a lot of demands, including material demands and spiritual demands. Therefore, in order to master the nature of man—a live target, quickly and accurately grasp the ideological changes of our officers and soldiers, and train and educate our officers and soldiers in Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong thought through our constant ideological and political work, it is imperative to objectively, comprehensively, relatively, and flexibly observe and handle questions. If we tried to view things and handle questions subjectively, one-sidedly, rigidly, and in isolation, we would certainly suffer failures.

The practice of our Army's political work has time and again proven this. Both in the revolutionary war years and in the peaceful construction years, our Army's political work has been able to fully develop its guarantee and service role and form a political advantage for our troops. One of the most important reasons is that our Army has adhered to and implemented materialistic dialectics. Sometimes, our ideological and political work does suffer failures or even defeats. If we scrutinize our failures or defeats in this regard, we will find that they are mostly caused by idealism and metaphysics. The history and practice of our Army's ideological and political work shows that apart from mistakes caused by an erroneous political line, we also make mistakes and suffer failures whenever we deny science, practice subjectivism, and view things one-sidedly and in terms of absolutes.

The reason I have repeatedly emphasized this question is that subjectivism, one-sidedness, and absoluteness are now still found in the ideological and political work of some of our troops. For instance, when straightening out one erroneous tendency, some of our comrades always go from one extreme to another. When the principle of material interests is emphasized, some of our comrades always turn to belittle the role played by our revolutionary spirit. When political work is stressed, some of our comrades always consciously or unconsciously repeat their past "Left" practices. When reform and innovation are stressed, they always turn to ignore the work of inheriting and developing our fine traditions. Some of our comrades always blindly follow the trend and the fashion and mechanically transplant certain practices of local authorities and foreign armies without analyzing them. Whenever something happens, some of our comrades always either turn to completely negate it or turn to completely affirm it. These practices are indeed detrimental to our ideological and political work, for they not only adversely affect the effectiveness of our ideological and political work but also damage the prestige of our work.

In light of some major problems in the ideological and political work of some of our grass-roots units, the summary of the all-Army political work conference pointed out that in order to apply materialistic dialectics and enhance the effectiveness of our ideological and political work, efforts must be concentrated on properly handling the following five types of relationships: the relationship between implementing the principle of guidance and actively unfolding ideological struggle; the relationship between solving ideological problems and solving realistic problems; the relationship between persuading people with affection and persuading people through reasoning; the relationship between attaching importance to ideological education and attaching importance to perfecting the policy system; and the relationship between classroom education and frequent ideological work. Practice has proven that in order to properly handle these and other types of relationships, we must pay attention to the following aspects.

We must make continued efforts to eliminate the influence of the "Left" ideology and resist the interference of the ideology of bourgeois liberalization. The "Left" practices of our ideological and political work have been straightened out to a considerable extent due to the great efforts made by us over the past few years to bring order out of chaos. Nevertheless, under no circumstances should we think that such "Left" practices have been totally eliminated. At present, we must further heighten our vigilance against the interference of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. In recent years, under the banner of "transformation" and "renovation," advocates and proponents of bourgeois liberalization have either tried to fundamentally negate the fine traditions of our party and our Army's ideological and political work or gone all out to exaggerate the effect of material incentives with a view to belittling the position and role

of our party and our Army's ideological and political work. These people often try to make use of the one-sidedness in our ideology and methodology to peddle their own things in order to cheat people. Therefore, while applying materialistic dialectics and overcoming one-sidedness and absoluteness in our ideological and political work and eliminating the influence of the "Left" ideology, we must resolutely eliminate and resist the influence of bourgeois liberalization. This is an important task for us at present.

We must go deep to the realities to acquire a clear understanding of the situation. Applying materialistic dialectics, in essence, is to do things in accordance with the objective law and persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts. Therefore, we must first of all acquire a comprehensive, systematic, and truthful understanding of the objective conditions, otherwise we would inevitably fall into the trap of idealism and metaphysics and formulate incorrect measures and follow erroneous tendencies. Now, a small number of leading comrades and cadres lack a sense of urgency in carrying out investigations and research and often indulge themselves in and fail to extricate themselves from "numerous meetings and bundles of documents." When going to the grass-roots level, some comrades just go around, have a look, and then return to their offices without carrying out any in-depth investigations and research. Thus it is impossible for them to acquire a clear understanding of the situation at the grass-roots level. Some comrades like to do things superficially, "make themselves well known," and fear that once problems are exposed, they themselves will be in trouble. It is true that sometimes those "who report achievements are commended," whereas those "who report mistakes are reprimanded." So some comrades simply turn to exaggerate their achievements, refuse to report their mistakes, or even submit false reports. Such practices entirely run counter to materialistic dialectics. It is necessary to encourage comrades to speak and report truth. As the saying goes: "Those who walk along the coast see shrimp. Those who swim into the sea see fish. And those who dive deeper into the sea see dragons." Only by acquiring a clear and comprehensive understanding of the true situation at the grass-roots level, applying materialistic dialectics, and enhancing the effectiveness of our ideological and political work will we be able to lay a solid foundation for our work.

We must be good at making systematic and comprehensive analysis. "Sharp analysis produces good results." In a certain sense, dialectics is the "theory of analysis." In order to apply materialistic dialectics, we must not only learn to carry out investigations but also learn to make analysis. Objective things are varied and complicated. Therefore, in order to comprehensively, accurately, thoroughly, and systematically understand objective things and see the essence and the main trend of objective things through their superficial phenomena, we must "grasp and study all aspects, all relations, and all 'media' relating to objective things" and "carry out concrete analysis of concrete developments." Nonetheless, some

of our comrades have already fallen into the habit of rigidly viewing questions in isolation in their work or rushing to reach a conclusion after carrying out only a rough analysis of some superficial phenomena. For instance, some time ago, due to the influence of bourgeois liberalization, a small number of comrades felt that theory study was disgusting. Without carrying out an in-depth analysis of this phenomenon, some comrades turned to believe that theory study "cannot solve realistic problems." As a result, they slackened theory study. This situation must be changed as soon as possible. Political workers must be good at analyzing things. Since in-depth analysis is crucial to applying materialistic dialectics, all our political workers must be good at it.

We must have the courage to adhere to materialistic dialectics. Practice has borne out that it is far from easy to really seek truth from facts. If we cannot acquire a clear understanding of the realistic situation, seeking truth from facts is certainly out of the question. In speaking of courage, I am talking about whether we are bold enough to face and admit real facts, proceed from actual conditions, and do things in accordance with the objective law or not. Truthfully speaking, some time ago, many of our comrades actually discovered something wrong with our ideological and political work and discovered one-sidedness and absoluteness in our ideological and political work. For instance, our theory and ideal education were ignored and ideological struggle discontinued some time ago. Many of our comrades clearly knew this, but they chose to follow the social trend because they thought it useless to voice their views on this question. As a result, many of our comrades adopted a laissez-faire attitude on this question. This tells us that in order to apply materialistic dialectics to our ideological and political work, all our political workers must courageously put the interests of our party first, attach utmost importance to our Army-building work, and be open, aboveboard, selfless, and courageous in adhering to truth even at a time when we are not understood by others or even denounced and attacked by others. This is the true quality and style of our political workers.

In order to apply materialistic dialectics to our ideological and political work, we must first of all understand materialistic dialectics ourselves. To this end, we must conscientiously study Marxist philosophy, which is a comprehensive and strict science. Only by comprehensively and accurately comprehending the basic tenets of Marxist philosophy will we be able to correctly master them. Marxist philosophy is a combat weapon of the proletariat. Only by firmly adhering to the proletarian stand will we be able to consciously apply Marxist philosophy. We must endeavor to integrate theory with practice in our study, conscientiously transform our world outlook, and master the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method of observing and solving problems. Political workers must take the lead in studying Marxist philosophy and organizing the broad masses of officers and soldiers to study Marxist philosophy, this being an

important task of our political workers and a crucial link in the ideological building of our troops. So long as all our officers and soldiers can master and learn to apply materialistic dialectics, our political work and our Army work in general will certainly enter a new and higher stage.

### Economic & Agricultural

#### JINGJI RIBAO Views Planning, Market

HK1106071090 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese  
19 May 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "On Integrating Planned Economy and Market Regulation"]

[Text] The discussion on integrating planned economy with market regulation organized by this newspaper has aroused attention and interest among many readers. We expect that more comrades will join this discussion.

Why do we need to discuss this issue; of what practical and theoretical significance is this discussion in the present economic readjustment and rectification and in the future economic structural reform? These are the main questions we will consider and resolve in the initial stage of the discussion. Only by clearly understanding this question can we overcome the confusing influence of some incorrect ideas, actively use our brains, seriously sum up experience, adopt a scientific thinking method, and acquire new knowledge and make new theoretical development.

We should say that through this section of discussion we have achieved results in raising our understanding to a new level. More comrades have realized that the major theoretical issue concerning the integration of the planned economy with market regulation does not come out of the air but is posed by practice, a great guide to our theory.

Since the period of economic recovery shortly after the founding of the PRC, we have conducted socialist construction for 40 years, comprising of the first 30 years and the last 10 years of reform. There were both successes and setbacks. We had both positive and negative experiences and encountered various difficult questions for which we could not find ready answers in any textbooks. We need to continuously study and resolve various questions. The most important economic theoretical question of overall guiding significance is: How to build an effective economic management system, and a corresponding economic operational structure, to promote the continual and stable development of the national economy after the establishment and consolidation of the basic socialist political system.

Due to the limitations in our experience and theoretical understanding, for a certain period we took the exclusive planned economy as the general and sole characteristic of the socialist economic life in the present stage. We

even simplistically equated socialism with the planned economy and excessively emphasized the high degree of centralization in economic management. This led to the problem of too rigid, too extensive, and too much centralized control. In the initial stage of economic construction, because the scale of construction was comparatively small, the maladies of the unitary pattern of planned economy were not fully exposed; however, as the economic life became more and more complicated and the scale of construction was getting larger and larger, the maladies also became more and more apparent. In this period, we made major progress in socialist construction, but we paid heavy costs. Practice showed that the establishment of the socialist economic management system and operational mechanisms was far more difficult than we had expected. In practice, no good results could be achieved if we only laid stress on planning and neglected the market, or if we separated planning and the market, or set one against the other.

After the rural reform achieved successful results, we began to reform the economic structure in cities, aimed mainly at enlivening enterprises and accelerating circulation. We put forward the concept of building a socialist planned commodity economy and took this as the objective for the urban and rural economic structural reform. However, we still had to continue explorations in order to seek effective ways of achieving this objective. People found that with the continuing expansion of the scope of market regulation, new problems also continued to appear and became more and more serious. The main problem found expression in the fact that macroeconomic control became weaker and the spontaneous role of the market became greater. In a short period of several years, the market's pulling force became too great, economic growth became overheated, and the economic order was disrupted by the drastic fluctuations. All this seriously affected socioeconomic stability and development and forced us to make economic adjustments and rectify the economic order. People also noticed that under the unitary planning system, gross social demand always exceeded gross social supply and, before this contradiction was solved, such new problems as investment overgrowth and inflation also appeared. This also showed that without effective macroeconomic control, economic stability and development would just be empty talk. Historical experience and the present reality all told us that we would get nowhere if we stuck to the old path of pursuing the unitary planned economy, but we would not get anywhere either if we shifted to another extreme of excessively counting on the spontaneous role of the market. Only by properly integrating the planned economy with the market forces, to overcome disadvantages and bring advantages into play, can we seek a new path of developing the economy continuously, harmoniously, and in a stable manner.

Studying the major issue of integrating the planned economy with market regulation is also a need in deepening the economic structural reform. Reform serves development and the objective of the economic structural reform is to set up an economic management



system and operational mechanisms which are suited to our national conditions, favorable to the development of the productive forces, and able to bring the superiority of socialism into full play. Without a well-established system, well-coordinated relations, and smoothly operating mechanisms, it will be hard to deepen the reform and to achieve expected results. Therefore, coordinating relations between the planned economy and market regulation is itself a major step to improve and deepen the theory for our country's socialist economic structural reform.

After we achieve consensus of opinion on the necessity to discuss this issue, is there still any problem that prevents us from correctly approaching this issue? According to people's opinions in the previous stage, some specious ideas still impede people from acquiring a correct understanding of this issue. We would like to discuss some viewpoints here.

"Planning and market are two conflicting concepts and it is hard to put the two things together." We often hear this opinion. Indeed, planning and market are two different things and they often exist in a contradictory and opposite state. In a certain sense, the plan represents a concrete scheme for putting the results of thinking and some subjective ideas into practice; while the market is the objective form of commodity circulation. We require that our thinking be in keeping with the objective reality and there should be a certain degree of unity between the two sides. In our opinion, the unity of planning and market should be reflected in the process of economic operation as each side plays its own function. Planning gives overall guidance, control, and regulation to economic operations and exercises planned management over the main aspects of the economic activities; however, planned guidance and the fulfillment of the targets cannot be separated from the role of the market and neither can market regulation be separated from planned guidance and management. Therefore, planning and market are not incompatible and conflicting; instead, there are organic and close ties between the two sides. Here, we should strictly differentiate incorrect, non-scientific, and subjective planning from correct and scientific planning which reflects the objective reality; otherwise, our thinking would lead to an impasse. We admit that in the period of practicing the unitary planned economy, we committed some serious mistakes and follies, such as the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958. However, this only showed that mistakes could appear in planning and did not show that planning itself was undesirable. We also admit that in the course of expanding the scope of market regulation, we committed some follies which put the macroeconomic situation out of control. Therefore, we must not neglect the objective existence of the market and the law of value and must also positively approach the role of the market and the law of value. This is the philosophical and logical foundation for approaching the issue concerning the integration of the planned economy with market regulation.

Second, the planned economy can be integrated with market regulation because there exists a common foundation for the two things. The common foundation is the law of value and the law of demand and supply. In the course of market regulation, the law of value will certainly play a role. The formulation and implementation of economic plans must also be based on the understanding and application of the law of value. This determines that it is completely possible to combine planning with market regulation.

Third, a long-existing opinion holds that a pure planned economy or a pure market economy may exist in the world. This is not true. In particular, in contemporary society, even the most typical country practicing market economy cannot completely give up planning. This shows that it is not true to say that planning and market are incompatible. Some people used to think that the planned economy is socialism and does not exist in capitalism and that the market can only exist in capitalism and can never exist in socialism. This is not a scientific approach. We should shake off the influence of this idea and seek a new answer from the reality.

"The planned economy is a category of economic system but market regulation is a means of economic management. There are major differences in the intension and extension of the two concepts. Is it symmetrical to put these two concepts together?" Some people raised this question. If we proceed from the abstract concepts, it seemed that there was a "symmetry" problem. But we may consider the integration of the planned economy with market regulation as a new structure and new mechanisms, which certainly also include new means. Such new structure, new mechanisms, and new means are different from the structure, mechanisms, and means in the unitary planned economy, and are also different from the structure, mechanisms, and means in some countries which mainly pursue a market economy. If the integration of the planned economy with market regulation is merely taken as a means of economic management, then one may neglect an important issue. That is, the integration of the two sides is closely related to the basic political system of socialism in our country. In our country, the socialist public ownership system is the main body of the national economy and distribution according to work is the main form of distribution. At the same time, a variety of economic elements will coexist for a long time and there are also other forms of distribution. This inevitably requires that while planning is taken as the main factor in the economic structure, operational mechanisms, and management means, the regulatory function of the market be also brought into play, thus realizing the internal unity of the socio-economic system. By realizing this point we will also understand why we talk about the integration of the planned economy with market regulation, rather than the integration of the planned economy with the market economy, and can never simplify this issue into the integration of planned regulation with market regulation.

"The present problem mainly exists on the market side. Without a well-developed market, we will still get nowhere no matter what we discuss." Some people held this opinion. Indeed, the lack of a multi-tiered market system was a malady left over from the unitary planned economy of the past. In those circumstances, the planned economy was deformed and was even turned into a so-called "product economy." However, the new problem in the present economic life not only finds expression in the market slackness, but also in the incongruity between the plan requirements and the market conditions and in the contradictions in the feedback of the policy decisions. Through summing up the previous experience we find that if we merely pay attention to the market, without strengthening and improving overall economic control and regulation, we will still be bogged down in the vicious cycle of "stagnation, relaxation, disorder, tight control." Therefore, the correct approach is not to deal with the market alone but to promote the growth of the market system while strengthening and improving the macroeconomic control and regulatory capacity. The integration of the planned economy with market regulation should be a process of gradual improvement. It cannot be expected that an ideal state of integration would be realized overnight. Various economic laws and regulations and various economic levers should be further improved; the growth of various markets should be promoted; and the information feedback system should be strengthened to ensure the formulation of correct and scientific plans and policies. However, this does not mean that we will not begin to make efforts until all these conditions are ripe. Practice has challenged the theory, so the theory should guide practice when being gradually developed and improved. This is the fundamental purpose of this discussion we have developed.

At present, the discussion is developing in depth. In the next stage, we shall mainly discuss how to realize the proper and organic integration of the planned economy with market regulation. In this regard, some comrades have put forward valuable opinions. It is our hope that more constructive opinions will appear. To achieve this purpose, we should first seriously carry out the double-hundred policy and consciously base our discussion on the established objective of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In addition, we need to combine theory with practice, make a generation and summation of the practical experience to raise our theory to a new level. Our discussion should be free and full of vigor and should also be extensive. That is, not only will economic theorists take an active part in the discussion, but more cadres and workers, especially comrades with economic work experience, will also continuously express their opinions.

We believe that the theory about integrating the planned economy with market regulation, as a tree growing from the soil of practice, will continue to grow strong after taking more nutrients from the soil of practice, although its twigs and leaves are still not luxuriant enough and its trunk is still not thick enough. Let us make joint efforts.

### Article Repudiates Privatization Idea

HK1106141190 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
9 May 90 p 3

[Article by Zhi Xiaohe (2535 2400 0735): "Is the Argument of 'Privatization' Tenable?—commenting on two viewpoints of the 'privatization' trend of thought"]

[Text] The privatization trend of thought is an important component part of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization and the inevitable outcome of its gradual evolution into a flood.

The privatization trend of thought has shaped into a system. It is imperative to make overall and in-depth analysis of the political, philosophical, theoretical, and economic basis of the privatization trend of thought. Many issues involve earnest research and discussion. This article will focus on two viewpoints in commenting on the idea of privatization.

One of the major grounds for advocating privatization is that capitalism enjoys high efficiency, while socialism suffers otherwise, with a supporting case in point that China has pursued socialism for 40 years, but its labor productivity is far lower than capitalist countries. The gap in economic development between China and developed countries has "widened," and China is facing the danger of "being eliminated from its share in the world." Hence their conclusion: Only when the right to property is implemented to the individual will it be possible for people to show concern for the enterprise's development with an improvement in efficiency.

True, China generally lags far behind developed capitalist countries in labor productivity, and the gap between them in the level of economic development can be great, especially in per capita gross national product. But it cannot testify to China's "failure" in pursuing socialism, nor can it testify that socialist public ownership is destined to be inferior to capitalist private ownership in efficiency. True, a country's labor productivity and level of economic development is related to its economic system, but the economic system is not the sole decisive factor, nor the major decisive factor with regard to the level of development in actual life, (such as in a specific period.) A rational economic system is capable of creating more favorable conditions for the development of the productive force, consequently pushing forward productive force development at a faster pace. The changes in the economic system itself cannot replace productive force development. The level of a country's realistic labor productivity, level of economic development, and degree of its decisiveness is under the restriction of its original level, especially that of the level of science, technology, and education, along with many other material conditions. Compared with developed capitalist countries, China lags behind them in terms of 200 years. It would not be true to fail to appreciate the original foundation, and instead, require socialist New China to have created a higher labor

productivity than capitalism as soon as it was founded, or in a very short period of time.

It has been a long and winding road for China's economic development over the past 40 years; generally speaking however, the gap between China and Western developed countries has been narrowed during the said period. Especially in the 10 years of reform and opening up, eye-catching accomplishments have been made, with the GNP growth rate and major industrial and agricultural products (quantity of goods produced) higher than world average level, and even of developed countries. No matter how great the original gap in economic development between China and developed countries was, the gap between a nation with a fast developing rate and that with a slow developing rate will always be narrowed; even the famous U.S. RAND Corporation, a think tank organ, believes that by 2010, China's GNP will jump to the world's second, next only to the United States. We do not have to analyze how accurate this forecast could be, but it at least illustrates that the so-called "widened gap" was unbelievably sensational even to foreigners. Of course, when we explain the narrowed gap with the developing rate, it does not mean that the faster the rate, the better. Behind China's fast developing rate is hidden poor economic results. This is a problem that calls for our attention to resolve in the course of augmenting economic strength; but we should not negate the fact of an already augmented economic strength (for example, a 60 million-ton steel output.)

Viewing the above analysis, the viewpoint that only by implementing private ownership will it be possible to improve efficiency does not seem to hold water. However, in view of the spread of such a viewpoint, which involves important theoretical issues, we need to go further in our discussion. The key to understanding this issue is that we should refrain from viewing it from the so-called theory that "nobody can escape selfishness," a popular concept at that, but find a solution to that issue historically.

Private ownership was the offspring of history, appearing only when the productive force developed to a certain stage. Whether it was the private ownership of the exploiting classes or the private ownership of small producers, they both played a positive role in history; even today, we should not say that they have completely lost the conditions for their existence. However, from an historical point of view, the individual's concern for private ownership can never transcend historical logic, and endow private ownership with eternal life.

Small producers do show concern for private ownership, but they have never created an efficiency higher than mass production. This is also the basic cause for small production never being able to become an independent social economic form. Small production has always fought for its survival between some cracks of mass production. If small production could "survive" in the natural economy characterized by self-sufficiency, then in the capitalist economy, the small producer's personal

concern could hardly resist the external market competition. The limitations of small production would restrict the expansion of production scope and application to science and technology, and consequently impede improvement of labor productivity and cut of production cost, and inevitably perish. The bulk of small producers would be reduced to the proletariat, which was historical logic as well as historical fact. Therefore, the "reformative conception" in an attempt to divide public property on the basis of modern production among individual laborers, to improve the entire social production efficiency through concern for private properties and individual freedom for using them, is a retrogression of history and a comeback of the small producer's concept of private ownership.

As to the exploiter's concern for private property, it can only be the capitalist's concern for his capital. However, the capitalist has from the very beginning met with indifference from hired laborers, who in actuality use property owned by other people. Hired laborers first damaged the capitalist's property and machines, then they unfolded a conscious class struggles against the capitalist. Such struggle would continue to change its forms with some ups and downs. However, class struggles as such, which was determined by the basic contradictions of capitalism, would unceasingly develop along with the intensified struggles. This general trend would never change. The capitalist personal concern for his own private property would inevitably be replaced by the workers' collective concern for public property, who will create higher labor productivity on the basis of public ownership; that is also historical logic. The statement that people would "become lazy" with the elimination of private ownership has always been the exploiter's attack on communism, which had long been refuted by Marx and Engels in "The Manifesto of the Communist Party."

China's economy of public ownership does suffer from low efficiency. Aside from restriction of objective conditions, the more important point is to seek specific form to realize public ownership that will give play to workers' enthusiasm through reform. To give play to workers' enthusiasm, their personal concerns should not be neglected. However, only when the worker's personal concern in the economy of public ownership is shaped into collective strength will it be possible to give play to the advantages of public ownership. Should workers' personal concerns result in each thinking of his own interest, that would inevitably reduce the situation into one in which "everyone eats from the big pot of socialism," and efficiency would be out of the question. Some people said that the root of public ownership being void of efficiency lies in "nominal property rights," and "vacancies for owners." That is the wrong judgment. The essential of public ownership is precisely its refrainment from measuring out property rights to any individual. The owners of public ownership can only be the combination of workers, and any individual is an owner only when he is a member of such a collective. The reformative direction of the public ownership is precisely to conduct interest readjustment to handle the



interest relations between the individual, collective, and state, and to give play to their enthusiasm. Such interest concern will shape, on the strength of personal interest concern, into collective interest concern, which will meet the demand of socialized production on the basis of public ownership, and unceasingly yield interest concern for public ownership relationship. Nothing will be accomplished by relying on individual strength deviating from the collective in socialized mass production. Therefore, of all forms in realizing the interest concern we refer to here, measuring out property rights to the individual can never be a solution. Moreover, should property rights to the individual be implemented, a big question would be how to guarantee that in the course of exercising such individual's property rights, they will never be seized by other people. If such a trend is inevitable, the outcome will go against the will of those comrades who do not believe in private ownership, but are for measuring out, in value, property rights to the individual.

Another important theoretical ground for privatization is that China's level of productive forces is too low to implement public ownership. Those people who advocate such a concept more often than not set the Marxist tenet on the productive force determining production relations, against the CPC's principle of "taking public ownership as the main body" in an attempt to negate this correct principle on the strength of Marxism.

The aforesaid viewpoint is actually "based on the fact" that "the gap is widening" as analysed above. If China's 40-year pursuit of socialism should have ended in "widening" the gap between itself and capitalist countries in development, then socialist public ownership would "feel too ashamed to show its face." However, facts run counter to the sensational words of those who pursue liberalization. At the same time, this has testified to the truth that the principle of taking public ownership as the main body has met the essential needs of the socialist system theoretically as well as the development of China's productive force in practice. The principle of taking public ownership as the main body is precisely the specification of Marxist tenet of the productive force deciding production relations, and its correctness has stood the test of practice.

For quite a few years, some people in theoretical circles have gone all out to propagate a vulgar and oversimplified concept of the productive force. They believe that the productive force is the sole decisive factor in the progress of historical development, while historical development is the spontaneous results of productive force development; and the specific historical changes of various countries can only be placed in the order of their productive force levels. A popular saying is that the U.S. productive force level is higher than China, but the United States has not pursued socialism; it follows that it is groundless for China to pursue socialism. The so-called theories of "premature delivery" as well as "failure" of socialism and Liu Xiaobo's theory of "turning

China into a colony for 300 years" are all related to the vulgar theory of the productive force.

We have never denied that the productive force levels of Western developed countries including the United States are higher than China. With regard to why those countries have failed to develop socialism, while countries like China have won the victory of socialism, there have been some famous conclusions in the past; there is still need to make in-depth exploration, discussion, and summation. But one point we can be sure of is that the aforesaid phenomena cannot be explained by simply repeating the statement of the productive force deciding production relations.

Beyond a doubt, economic factors, especially productive force development is the ultimate and final decisive factor in the course of mankind's historical development. That the productive force decides production relations is an objective law independent of people's will. However, history was complicated, and any law is manifested in manifold, and endless accidental phenomena. If any law that governs things is manifested in direct perception through the eye, it would not be a law at all, and there would not be any history or science. This is true with the laws governing natural, and social sciences. Take for example, the law of value. The reason why the development of things cannot be manifested in direct perception of the law governing it, lies precisely in the complicated and varied conditions by which the law functions. In other words, the specific loci of the development of things are affected by many other factors aside from the effects of the law governing them. The interplay between various factors results in a resultant of forces. The development of things is the consequences of the resultant of forces of the interplay of various factors. Superficially, the development of things does not seem to exactly fall in line with the law governing it, and there are exceptions sometimes. That does not mean that the law is ineffective, but it is rather the different forms and results of the law's functions; just as the prices of some commodities with small value can be more expensive, and much more expensive, than the prices of other commodities with greater value.

In the process of historical development, aside from the economic factor, which plays a final and decisive role, there are also the roles of various factors of the superstructure and other historical and environmental factors. Therefore, historical development should not be viewed in the order of the level of productive forces, or as the consequences of the automatic function of the economic condition or the spontaneous development of productive forces. People cannot create history arbitrarily according to their wishes, but inevitably they are capable of creating their own history on the basis of the existing realistic relations in a certain environment restricting them; hence the manifold peculiarities and variations in historical development. It has never been a concept of Marx and Engels to attribute specific historical development and historical incidents to the role of the economic factor and even that of productive forces.

Viewing and summing up the historical changes in China over the past scores of years and studying China's experiences in revolution and socialist construction from this perspective, we may say that the victory of these revolutions and the establishment and development of the socialist system in China is a specific phenomenon; while it has not transcended the historical logic that the productive force decides production relations.

Here, it is necessary to stress the following points:

First, the Chinese revolution took place in the 20th century, when the world had entered upon the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. Because a world market and economy had taken shape, one should not start from China's productive force condition and level of capitalist development in observing the revolutionary movement under the proletarian leadership of a country in such an era; rather, view the country under the backdrop of the entire world economy and struggles in a comprehensive way, namely, the contradiction between productive forces and production relations, and the relationship between contradictions of all sorts in the whole chain of the capitalist world, the effects of these contradictions on a certain contradiction of a specific link in the whole chain, and the specific link's place in the whole chain. In such observation, we came to the conclusion: Socialism first broke through the weakest link of the imperialist front, and won victory in several countries or even in a single country; the national and democratic movement of an economically backward country was a component part of the world proletarian socialist revolutionary movement. That was precisely the greater environment for the outbreak, development, and victory of the new democratic revolution in China.

Second, the Chinese revolution actually took place in a country that was underdeveloped in capitalism with a rather low level of productive forces. From the very beginning therefore, the Chinese revolution could not be a socialist revolution; it must take two steps, and first conduct new democratic revolution. Because this revolution was under proletarian leadership, its future must be socialism, but not socialism by first developing capitalism. For socialism, a powerful material base is indispensable; however, under the condition of the proletariat and the people grasping political power in their own hands, they cannot tolerate, nor is there a need to develop capitalism, to provide socialism with a material base. China's powerful socialist material base must be created and developed mainly by relying on socialism itself. Practice over the past scores of years has testified to the fact that this is the road to successes. Therefore we can see that inevitability is contained in all these accidental phenomena.

Third, the fact that a revolution led by the proletariat took place and won victory in China was also inevitability contained in accidental phenomena. In the wake of the Opium War, China was reduced to a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. The weakness of the Chinese national bourgeoisie determined that the old democratic

revolution was doomed to failure. The invasion and enslavement of foreign capital made it impossible for China to take the road of independently developing capitalism, nor could China become a powerful and prosperous country through capitalism. The Chinese proletariat were few in number, but had shaped into an independent class and the representative of a new productive force. Although the cardinal contradiction of capitalism in China was not fully unfolded, the contradictions between the Chinese laboring people and imperialism, bureaucratic capitalism, and feudalism could be very acute. That determined that the proletariat, which was most revolutionary, could unite the people, especially the peasants, to win revolutionary victory through the peasants' revolutionary war to realize a socialist future. And fourth, China has historically entered upon socialism; however, China can only build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Likewise, that is the inevitability contained in accidental phenomena. On the one hand, we must firmly grasp economic construction, the key, and unceasingly develop and augment the socialist material base. On the other hand, we are not pursuing socialism in a developed country; therefore, the degree of public ownership cannot be too high, nor can its scope be too large. It is necessary for us to implement multiple economic forms with public ownership as the main body; moreover, regarding public ownership itself, multiple forms are involved in implementing leadership of ownership by the whole people based on specific conditions. Besides, it is necessary to complete and perfect the specific forms of public ownership in various categories.

Advocating privatization means precisely, China should take the capitalist road. The regression from socialism to capitalism will inevitably give rise to social turbulence, polarization, and the laboring people returning to extreme misery. China's relative backwardness in economy, science and technology has also determined that if China pursues capitalism, it can only be reduced to the appendix of some developed capitalist countries.

When we oppose privatization, it does not mean refrainment from giving play to the economy of the private sector to augment the economic strength of our socialist country, and from conducting necessary reform of the existing public ownership. The system of contracted household responsibility related to output universally implemented in the rural areas presently is a double-layer managerial structure based on family management with land, and other major production materials owned by the collective characterized by the combination of unification and separation. To stabilize and develop such a double-tier managerial structure, and to combine the advantages of collective economy with giving play to the enthusiasm for production of peasant family management, is precisely the rural socialist public ownership at the present phase. Socialist public ownership involves a long-term process of development, completion, and perfection. China will certainly become prosperous and powerful step by step on the basis of socialist public ownership.

### Better Incomes for Peasants Urged

HK1206072790 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
14 May 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Earnestly Help the Peasants Increase Their Incomes"]

[Text] On 3 May 1989, NONGMIN RIBAO issued a commentator's article entitled "What Does the Peasants' Income Statistics Tell Us?" and also published the table of peasants' per capita income of all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in 1988. A year has passed and what is the situation of rural economic development in all parts of the country? To what level has the peasants' income reached? This is a question of common concern. For this reason, we now publish the 1989 statistics for our readers.

According to statistics by the State Statistical Bureau, per capita income of Chinese peasants in 1989 was 601.5 yuan, 56.57 yuan more than the previous year or a 10.38 percent increase. If the factor of price increase is deducted, actual income show a decrease of 1.6 percent. This shows that further boosting the rural economy and earnestly helping peasants increase their incomes still constitute an important topic of current rural work.

While affirming the achievements of rural economic development in 1989, it is necessary to analyze the reason for the change in peasants' incomes so that we can carry out work accordingly.

As the whole country from top to lower levels attached great importance to agriculture in 1989 and the state duly increased the purchase price of grain and cotton which aroused the enthusiasm of the peasants for production, bumper harvests were reaped. Accordingly, the peasants' incomes from agricultural production should have increased remarkably. Because of the slump market and the drop in the prices of many farm produce, however, a great deal of grain and farm produce in the hands of the peasants were not turned into cash. This affected the net income of the peasants engaged in agricultural production. The growth was 7.5 percentage points slower than the previous year. This shows that rural cadres and the competent departments at all levels should attach due importance to developing the rural market, unclogging the channel for farm and sideline produce, and helping the peasants promote sales of their farm produce.

Another essential reason for the change in peasants' income is the slow growth in peasants' income from rural enterprises and the second and tertiary industries, which was down 9.5 and 15.2 percentage points respectively from the previous year. Hence, to steadily develop the rural economy and gradually increase the peasants' income, all localities should in light of their practical conditions, on the premise of attaching importance to agricultural production, and according to the state's industrial policies, try by every means to develop township enterprises and develop diverse economies. Viewed

from statistics, of the provinces and municipalities whose peasants' net incomes rank in the first five places of the country, over half of the income come from rural enterprises and the second and tertiary industries run by peasant households. Facts have once again proved that township enterprises will play a greater role in developing the rural economy, increasing employment, and improving the peasants' living standards. As township enterprises are now faced with many difficulties, all localities should offer support and guidance.

Moreover, the price hikes resulting in the peasants' losses outweighing their gains is a question which merits attention. According to statistics, the peasants' additional income from the price increase of farm produce in 1989 indicated a minus 21 yuan after offsetting the price hikes of agricultural means of production. This shows that the "price scissors" of manufactured goods and farm produce have been further widened. To protect the enthusiasm of the peasants for production, it is necessary to strictly control the price hikes of manufactured goods, particularly agricultural means of production, and gradually narrow the price scissors. Otherwise, the contradictions between urban and rural areas will become increasingly acute.

Statistics tell us that unevenness in incomes of various localities still exist. Per capita income of the peasants in Gansu, Guizhou, and other western provinces in 1989 was less than one-third of those in Shanghai and eastern provinces. Of the 30 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions throughout the country, per capita income of the peasants of 19 was below the national average level. This shows that the peasants of most of the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have not yet reached the well-off level. The unevenness concealed by the average value should not be ignored.

To earnestly help the peasants increase their income, besides developing production and boosting the rural economy, we should take note of alleviating the peasants' burden. It has been reported that the peasants' excessive burden is still a prominent problem in current rural work. We hope that all localities will adopt effective measures to resolutely curb the practices of indiscriminately exacting charges and alleviate the peasants' burden.

### Some Guangdong Firms Face Bankruptcy

HK1206031290 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST  
(BUSINESS POST) in English 12 Jun 90 p 1

[By Daniel Kwan]

[Text] Official figures have revealed that a large number of foreign-funded enterprises in Guangdong province are losing money and that contracts signed with foreign investors have not been honoured.

The statistics—yet to be disclosed by mainland authorities—confirm fears that China's economy, and that of



Guangdong in particular, could be devastated should foreign investment decrease.

Guangdong will also be dealt a severe blow if foreign governments and banks continue to withhold soft loans and commercial loans.

It is understood that the figures have been submitted to the State Statistical Bureau for examination.

Beijing is known to be particularly concerned about the situation in Guangdong and called a national conference last month to discuss the matter.

Guangdong representatives who attended the conference said officials from Beijing had indepth discussions with them and had listened to their grievances.

The conference pinpointed a number of areas of concern.

These included:

- Long gestation periods for some enterprises.
- Heavy depreciation expenses.
- False accounting.
- Shortage of capital.
- Lack of raw materials.
- Stagnant domestic demand.
- Too many charges and fees for enterprises.
- Energy shortages.
- Inconsistent policies.

While some of these were considered normal and expected, malpractices had been exposed.

For example, a copper factory in Jiangmen had to pay 8.57 million yuan (about HK\$14.14 million), or 14 different kinds of fees and charges, for items such as education and electricity when the factory was still under construction.

Rules and regulations promulgated by different government departments often contradicted each other, making them impossible for foreign investors to follow.

Guangdong officials estimated that the extent of current power shortages in the province was about 40 percent.

Many factories in Guangzhou and Shenzhen could only work three days a week in June and July last year. The most seriously affected areas were Shenzhen, Zhangjiang and Jiangmen.

Internal documents were drawn up at the conference which stressed better management and closer surveillance of foreign-funded enterprises. They also made an attempt at correcting some legal loopholes in the existing regulations.

Mr Zhang Lie, the deputy director of the Guangdong Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission, told the conference that of the 2,569 foreign-funded enterprises in the province, 1,197, or 46.6 percent, were losing money.

Combined revenues amounted to 1.2 billion yuan and losses 686.38 million yuan, resulting in a surplus of 514.75 million yuan. Tax revenue was 1.41 billion yuan.

A total of 5,291 foreign-funded enterprises came on stream in Guangdong from 1979 to last year. These included 2,337 equity joint ventures, 2,719 co-operative enterprises and 235 wholly foreign-owned enterprises.

In the same 10-year period, 1,115 foreign-funded enterprises have been closed down, about 78 percent of which were cooperative enterprises.

A total of 303 projects would be wound up when their contracts expired. They were 28 equity joint ventures, 271 co-operative enterprises and four wholly owned enterprises.

Guangdong now boasts more than half the foreign-funded enterprises in China. In terms of foreign capital realised, Guangdong accounts for about one-third of China's total. In addition, half of China's operating foreign-funded enterprises are in Guangdong.

On the other hand, the figures also reveal the extent of the dependence of Guangdong's economy on its foreign business partners.

While only 8.4 percent of Guangdong's industrial output came from foreign-invested companies in the province, more than 35 percent of the province's exports relied on these producers.

Moreover, almost 32 percent of Guangdong's hard currency funds are loans provided by foreign commercial banks.

Of the four loans totalling U.S.\$261.21 million provided by international financial organisations such as the World Bank, only \$92.16 million has been realised.

The remaining portion has either been withheld by the lenders as a result of last year's crackdown or are still under examination.

By the end of last year, Guangdong had signed 83,568 processing, assembling and compensation trade agreements with foreign businessmen.

More than 90 per cent were signed with Hong Kong manufacturers.

**Statistics of the processing trade, compensation trade and exports by foreign-funded enterprises were included in the statistics of foreign trade of the province since 1984. Guangdong Province's exports have grown from US\$2 billion in 1984 to US\$8.03 billion year.**

	Exports by Foreign Companies#	Percentage of Guangdong's exports
1984	US\$115.35 million	5.3 per cent
1985	US\$257.31 million	10 per cent
1986	US\$750 million	17.8 per cent

1987	US\$910 million	16.7 per cent
1988	US\$ 1.54 billion	21.1 per cent
1989	US\$ 2.87 billion	35.75 per cent

\* The figures cover processing business, compensation trade and foreign-funded enterprises (including equity joint ventures, co-operative enterprises, and wholly foreign-owned enterprises).

**From 1979 to 1989, Guangdong has signed a total of 95,423 contracts with foreign investors. Total contract investment volume was US\$21.14 billion. The actual amount used was US\$10.37 billion, 49.08 per cent of the total.**

**Equity joint ventures:** 4,775 projects; US\$3.55 billion (contract investment volume); US\$1.66 billion (amount actually used), 46.77 per cent.

**Co-operative enterprises:** 5,889 projects; US\$9.78 billion; US\$3.05 billion, 31.23 per cent.

**Wholly foreign-owned enterprises:** 549 projects; US\$1.83 billion; US\$462.83 million, 25.29 per cent.

**Processing and assembling business:** 82,417 projects; US\$1.46 billion; US\$728.99 million, 49.74 per cent.

**Compensation trade:** 1,151 projects; US\$861.67 million; US\$551.02 million, 63.95 per cent.

**International leasing:** 93 projects; US\$172.6 million; US\$163.83 million, 94.92 per cent.

**Foreign government loans:** 44 projects; US\$24.48 million; US\$132.24 million (includes loans from central government).

**International financial organisations loans:** Four projects; US\$261.21 million; US\$92.16 million, 35.28 per cent.

**Foreign commercial banks' loans:** 308 projects; US\$2.96 billion; US\$3.3 billion (includes loans from central government).

**Bonds and shares issued to foreign individuals and organisations:** 193 projects; US\$216.44 million; US\$216.44 million, 100 per cent.

**Export credits used:** US\$3.2 million.

### Accounting Coordination Commission Set Up

HK1106030790 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
11 Jun 90 p 1

["Special dispatch": "Beijing Sets Up National Economy Accounting Coordination Commission"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun—The State Council recently approved the setting up of the National Economy Accounting Coordination Commission, for transforming the accounting of the entire operation of national economy and social reproduction into a new accounting system by 1992.

The basic contents of the new national economy accounting system include the accounting of conditions for social reproduction, as well as its cost, returns, proportional relations, etc.

The basic duty of the National Economy Accounting Coordination Commission is to reflect the overall development process of our country's national economy, coordinate departments and localities responsible for national economy accounting, and carry out international economic comparisons, and to provide references for macroeconomic decisionmaking and planning.

### Falling Imports Cause Dip in Foreign Trade

HK1206054790 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
11 Jun 90 p 2

[By staff reporter]

[Text] China's foreign trade dipped in the first five months of this year, according to latest customs statistics.

Total trade amounted to \$39.4 billion for the period, 3.2 percent down from the same five months last year.

China exported goods worth \$20.6 billion, up 14 percent, and imported goods to the value of \$18.8 billion, 16.9 percent down from the same period last year.

Exports reached \$4.96 billion in May, a 12.1 percent increase on the same month last year, while imports totalled \$4.58 billion, representing a 13.9 percent drop.

The total \$9.5 billion of imports and exports for May was 2.1 percent down from a year ago.

According to the figures released by the General Administration of Customs, exports rose but imports declined in Chinese trade with Asean (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and European Community countries, the Soviet Union and the United States in the first five months of the year.

Sino-U.S. trade reached \$4.3 billion, including \$1.7 billion in exports, 19.1 percent up, and \$2.6 billion in imports, 9.6 percent down from the same period last year.

Trade between China and Japan dropped in the January-May period, with Chinese exports down 3.4 percent and imports down 38 percent.

But trade between the mainland and Hong Kong hit \$13.6 billion, with mainland exports growing by 15.1 percent and imports by 5.1 percent.

Trade between the mainland and Taiwan stood at \$718 million. The mainland's exports to Taiwan increased by 221 percent while imports dropped by 7.3 percent.

In the first five months, China also increased its exports to South Korea by 110.3 percent and imports by 41.8 percent compared with the same period of 1989.

Exports of major textile products, including cotton yarn and cotton cloth, continued to rise. China earned \$1.8 billion in the period through exporting 902 million garments. But the quantity of silk exports dropped by 19 percent.

Exports of household electrical appliances such as TV sets, audio equipment, fans, bikes and watches grew by more than 20 percent.

Exports of leather shoes increased by 19.7 percent in volume and 33.6 percent in value. China exported 18 million pairs in the period, earning a total of \$107.5 million.

There was a drop in most of China's import goods such as grain, sugar, cigarettes, timber, chemical synthetic fibres, wool, pesticides and steel.

Grain imports dropped by 27.6 percent to 1.8 million tons.

Imports of consumer goods such as refrigerators, air conditioners, TV sets, washing machines, cars, motorcycles and cameras fell by more than 25 percent.

The country imported a total of 11,355 passenger cars in the five months, a drop of 33 percent in volume and 45.6 percent in expenditure compared with the same period last year.

Imports of rubber, coal, crude oil, copper and iron ore all showed increase.

The import of coal rose by 32.2 percent to 987,000 tons, and that of crude oil by 109.2 percent to 1.3 million tons in the first five months.

#### **Agriculture Minister Attends Meeting in Shandong**

SK1306043590 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] The national on-the-spot meeting on encouraging counties to realize one-ton per-mu-yield of grains was held in Huantai County from 26 to 27 May.

At the meeting, the participating comrades studied and learned about the method and experience gained by Huantai County in realizing one-ton per-mu-yield of grains and discussed and arranged the work of developing high-yield grain farmland and of encouraging counties to realize one-ton per-mu-yield of grains.

He Kang, minister of agriculture, and Zhu Qimin, adviser to the provincial People's Government, attended and addressed the on-the-spot meeting.

Huantai County is one of the counties across the province, which have yielded high grain. The county has shown a stable increase in grain output for 11 years in a row. Despite the worst drought in 1989, the per unit yield of 400,000-mu grain farmland reached 860 kg. The per mu yield of 130,000-mu grain farmland among 40 villages reached more than one ton and that of corn

farmland among five townships and towns reached more than 1,000 jin. The per mu grain yield of Tangshan Town reached one ton. Thus, the Huantai County party committee and People's Government, by judging the hour and sizing up the situation, contended that the county had basically had the objective material conditions for realizing one-ton per-mu-yield of grains, put forward the fighting target last winter in this regard, and formulated a plan and specific measures for fulfilling the target. The current growing situation of 400,000-mu wheat crops is gratifying, which has provided a good start for the county to realize one-ton per-mu-yield of grains.

During the meeting, He Kang, minister of agriculture, also delivered a speech in which he highly appraised the experience gained by Huantai County in developing agriculture and stated that building high-yield farmland, developing medium-yield farmland and improving the low-yield farmland to vigorously upgrade the yield of per unit area have an important and practical significance and a far-reaching historical significance on stabilizing the economy and politics. Localities whose conditions meet should actively and properly do a good job in encouraging their agricultural population to build up farmland with one-ton per-mu-yield of grains and to have their villages, townships, towns, and even counties to realize one-ton per-mu-yield of grains so as to upgrade the productive rate of farmland and to solve by self-reliance the food problem of our country which has a large population. This is an important subject in agricultural production, which needs to be studied and put into practice.

In his speech, he stated that Shandong is a province with a large agricultural population. Its total agricultural output value ranks the province first in the country. Therefore, the province has conditions for improving its agriculture to a better extent.

#### **Government Plan To Support Agricultural Development**

HK1206033590 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 11 Jun 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Wu Yunhe]

[Text] To cope with the current shortage of funds, the Chinese government is initiating a plan to support the country's agricultural development, according to the Office of the Leading Group on the Comprehensive Development of Agriculture.

Zhou Qingquan, director of the office, told BUSINESS WEEKLY that the Ministry of Finance alone would allocate 1.5 billion yuan (\$318 million, in "primer funds" this year for agricultural development.

The Agricultural Bank of China and local governments would each extent 1.5 billion yuan, he said.

Coupled with the money raised by local farmers, there would be about 5 to 6 billion yuan (\$1.06 to \$1.27



billion) to pump into agricultural development projects throughout China this year, Zhou said.

An official from the Ministry of Agriculture said the central government had recently approved two projects in the Yellow River Delta—a 666-hectares rice field and a beef cattle export production base.

Construction of the rice field project would start next year and was scheduled for completion in 1993, the official said. It was expected to produce 100,000 tons of rice a year.

The beef cattle project would also go into operation in three years' time, he said.

The projects, with their fixed three-year time limits, would be expected to repay the money ploughed in by the government once they had gone into operation.

He said a batch of projects scattered throughout the country would go into operation at the end of this year.

Over the next few years, he added, the central government would start to concentrate more on the plateaus, rather than the plains, of Northwest China and the provinces of Yunnan and Guizhou.

#### Impoverished

These areas, especially the remote regions inhabited by minority nationalities, had been considered impoverished for many years.

Zhou said grain output could be further raised and sideline produce boosted if policies were adopted to bring more wasteland under cultivation and to utilize agrotechnology more widely.

Official statistics show that China still has more than 66 million hectares of low-yield and middle-yield land which badly needs improving.

If such land were improved, Zhou said, the grain output of the country would rise by 75 million tons each year. There were a further 435.3 million hectares of wasteland, grassland, hills and marshland awaiting development, he said.

#### 4 Sea, River Ports To Open to Outside

HK1206032990 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 11 jun 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Wang Xiangwei]

[Text] The Chinese government will soon open four sea and river ports to the outside world—sending out the most assuring signals worldwide of the continuity of its open door policy.

The list will include two sea ports on Hainan Island, as part of an ambitious effort to speed up development of China's newest province and largest special economic

zone, according to Tang Xiaoguang, director of the Port Administration Office of the State Council.

"The further opening highlights the country's determination to keep its doors open and reflect social stability," he said in an exclusive interview with BUSINESS WEEKLY.

Meanwhile, State Councillor Zou Jiahua said recently that China was thinking of opening dozens more ports to foreign countries over the next two years.

Zou said the idea was to expand exports and encourage more foreign tourists so as to increase its foreign exchange earnings.

The county needed hard currency, he said, as it was currently in the peak period for repaying foreign debts.

China has opened up 143 "ports"—28 airports, 82 harbours, 10 railway ports and 23 highway ports.

Tang said that of the four ports to be opened, Yangpu Harbour and Qinglan Harbour in Hainan's Yangpu area were the more eye-catching as the State Council had agreed to allow foreign land developers into the Yangpu area for the first time.

The other two were the Yantian port in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and Daan river port in Jilin province which catered to the trade flow with the Soviet Union, he said.

Yangpu and Qinglan, located on the east and west side of the Yangpu area, were expected to play an important role in development of the area, he said, adding that some foreign business people had been complaining about inadequate transportation links on Hainan Island.

Tang said Qinglan Harbour already had three berths for 500-ton ships and would soon have a 5,000-ton berth.

The work on the harbour would increase its annual handling capacity from 200,000 tons to 500,000 tons.

Meanwhile, he said, the first phase of construction on Yangpu harbour had already started, with an initial investment of 180 million yuan from the central government.

Once berth for 3,000-ton ships was already in use while two berths for 10,000-ton cargo ships were due to be completed soon.

The completion of the first phase, scheduled for the end of this month, would boost the harbour's handling capacity to 1.5 million tons a year.

According to statistics, the volume of goods passing through the country's sea and railway ports reached 40.09 million tons in the first quarter of this year, of which 19.48 million tons were imported and 20.61 million tons were exported.

**State Councillor Meets Province Agro-Experts**

*SK1006131590 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 7 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] On 11 May, State Councillor Chen Junsheng received (Pei Yuanyu), associated research fellow of the Heilongjiang Agro-Modernization Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and his wife (Zuo Qiushen), associated research fellow of the institute, who

had scored marked achievements in engaging in soil research work over the past 15 years. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

Also attending the reception held in the third meeting room of the State Council were (Zhou Ping), vice minister of science and technology; Chen Yaobang, vice minister of agriculture; Hou Jie, vice minister of water resources; and Hu Qiheng, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. They were briefed by the research fellows on their work results at the reception. [passage omitted]

## East Region

### Overseas Tourists in Fujian Province Increase

OW1306052790 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Fuzhou, June 12 (XINHUA)—The number of tourists from overseas visiting Fujian Province in east China is increasing rapidly, an official of the provincial tourism bureau announced here today [12 June].

According to statistics, 230,000 tourists visited the province in the first four months of this year, up 37 percent over the same period of last year. Included were 110,000 people from Taiwan, double the number in the same period of last year.

Last year saw the province receive a record 500,000 tourists from overseas.

Nan Jiang, director of the bureau, attributed the rise to the attraction of family visits and the development of economic and trade contacts between Fujian and Taiwan.

According to the director, Fujian plans to receive a total of 600,000 tourists from overseas this year.

### Meeting Held To Commend Units in Zhejiang

OW1206151490 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 9 Jun 90

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Excerpt] This morning, the provincial party committee and the provincial government held a meeting to name and commend the second phase of 178 civilized villages, towns, and units at provincial level for Zhejiang Province.

Li Zemin, Shen Zulun, Liu Feng, Xu Xingguan, Sun Jiaxian, and other leading persons of the provincial party and government delivered plaques and honorary certificates to the representatives of those units honored as civilized units at provincial level. At the commendation meeting, Sun Jiaxian, head of the Propaganda Department and Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, read the notice for naming and commending and the namelist of the second phase of civilized units at provincial level by the CPC Zhejiang provincial party committee and the Zhejiang provincial government.

Xu Xingguan, vice governor and Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. [passage omitted]

### Shandong Secretary Meets Intellectuals

SK1006220090 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] At a forum of teachers, students, and graduates of some schools of higher learning throughout the province, which was held on 28 April, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave an ebullient and important speech. The full text follows.

Comrades and students:

At the time when the "4 May" youth day is approaching, there is both a commemorating and immediate significance to holding such a forum for everyone to discuss traditions, ideals and causes, and the path that the growth of intellectuals together will take. The speeches just now given by several comrades were very good. You have adhered to the correct political orientation, carried forward the fine traditions of the intellectuals of our country, maintained plain living and hard work and, in conducting study and work, conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and taken the road of integrating with workers and peasants, and with practice, thus making outstanding achievements and contributions. From you, we have seen the correct direction of China's youth movement since "4 May," and the mainstream and force of the intellectuals of contemporary China. We are proud to have such outstanding educated youths as you! Here, on behalf of the provincial party committee and government, I extend warm congratulations for your progress and achievements and, through you, extend cordial greetings and high respect to the intellectuals throughout the province!

Today, I will speak on three opinions. First, we should correctly appraise and treat intellectuals. Second, we should inherit and develop the fine traditions of the intellectuals of our country. Third, the entire party and entire society should show concern for and support the work of the institutions of higher learning.

First, we should correctly appraise and treat intellectuals. This is an issue already resolved, but it is still necessary to talk about it now.

After the political storm last year, some teachers and students held that the party and the state did not attach as much importance to intellectuals as they had done, and they even made negative comments about job assignments and other issues to graduates. This was wrong. It should be pointed out that the party's policy on intellectuals has not changed, nor have the principles of "respecting knowledge and respecting talented people," and Shandong's principle of "developing Shandong through science and education." Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party and the state have always attached great importance to the work of intellectuals, and respect for knowledge and talented people has become a common practice in society. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said on many occasions that science and technology are the key to



accomplishing modernization, education is the foundation for it, and that in either the development of education or the development of science and technology, the hard work of the masses of intellectuals is necessary. It is totally correct for the party Central Committee to call for relying on the working class wholeheartedly. Because intellectuals are a part of the working class, the working class we rely on, of course, includes intellectuals. Just as Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out in his speech marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the country, "The intellectuals of our country have become a part of the working class. Without knowledge and intellectuals, building socialism would be out of the question."

In addition, since the second half of last year, some people have begun to have a bias against college students, and some teachers and students of colleges and universities have also felt depressed. This was also wrong. We must correctly appraise and treat the masses of young students. Youths are the future and hope of the motherland, and successors to the socialist cause. After 10 to 20 years, they will become the backbone force on all fronts of the country. This is an objective law. It should be noted that the mainstream of youths is good, and they are patriotic. Youths have many strong points, and also have their own weak points or defects. However, the blame for the defects should not be laid totally on youths. Our mistakes and failure in successfully conducting ideological education are the major reasons to be blamed. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, the greatest mistake made in the 10 years was in education because we slackened efforts in ideological and political work. During the turmoil last year, many students held demonstrations in the streets. However, the overwhelming majority of them did not truly oppose the Communist Party leadership and the socialist system. They only failed to understand the true state of affairs, got lost for a time, and went against their original intention. Those who truly opposed the party and socialism, and betrayed the motherland constituted only an extremely small number. They are the scum of the nation, and cannot represent the masses of young students, still less the masses of intellectuals of China. It should also be noted that since the fourth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, teachers and students of colleges and universities have conducted retrospective meditation over the problems in the turmoil and rebellion through study of the series of instructions and documents of the party Central Committee and through social practice. As a result, they were able to fairly successfully distinguish right from wrong, they drew lessons, and came to understand the serious danger of the peaceful evolution carried out by imperialists. An encouraging change took shape in the ideas of the overwhelming majority of teachers and students, and many teachers and students set up Marxism-Leninism study groups spontaneously, and created an upsurge in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. During this year's learn-from-Lei Feng activities, many college students took to the street to render service and do good turns for the people, and were thus praised by

the masses. Some foreign women teachers were so moved that they also joined the learn-from-Lei Feng activities. This showed that youths are a generation full of promise and a reliable generation. We should show warm concern for and also set strict demands on this generation of people. While strengthening ideological and political work, colleges and universities should formulate and strictly enforce their own regulations and discipline, and set high standards and demands on their students. This represents the greatest concern and love for young students, a need in training first-rate personnel for socialist construction, and a major measure for smashing the conspiracy of peaceful evolution carried out by foreign hostile elements. We ardently hope that the young teachers and students who participated in the student unrest and the turmoil will get the load off their backs, raise their spirit, value their time, and study assiduously to master the skill to serve the people. Mr Lu Xun once said: "Time is life. A waste of the time of other people for no reason is the same as seeking the property and harming the lives of others." We hope that students will value their precious time, meticulously pursue their studies, and be determined to do credit to the country and the nation. Meanwhile, we hope that students, particularly those to graduate this year, will develop the patriotic tradition and selfless devotion of the intellectuals of our country, take the road of integrating with peasants and workers, go to the grass roots and difficult posts, enhance their ability through practice, and become both red and expert.

Second, we should inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the intellectuals of our country.

To inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the intellectuals of our country, the most important work is to develop the patriotic spirit. In the several thousand years of history of the development of the Chinese nation, the intellectuals of China have shown very high awareness of patriotism, and made immortal contributions to the victory in the democratic revolution and to socialist construction. Such a patriotic spirit is noble and precious, and worthy to be learned from, inherited and carried forward by the young students and intellectuals of this era. A. For this reason, we should study and conduct research on China's modern history. This year marks the 150th anniversary of the opium war. Through various forms of propaganda and education, we should enable students and the younger generation to understand that China's modern history of more than 100 years was a history of the Chinese nation being invaded, oppressed, and humiliated by imperialists, and a history of the Chinese people waging arduous struggles against imperialism and feudalism, and then to clarify how Chinese people historically and correctly selected the party leadership and the socialist road.

B. We should conduct in-depth education on the national situation. Ours is a large country with a population of 1.1 billion. The 22-year rule by the Kuomintang left us a tattered and destitute land with countless scars where people had no means of livelihood. After the

founding of New China, we were able to feed 22 percent of the world population with 7 percent of its cultivated land, and entered the advanced rank of the world in most advanced branches of science. This was a world-acknowledged miracle. If disturbances and peaceful evolution occur and we go back to capitalism, not only will we lose all our current great achievements and plunge the people once again into an abyss of misery, but we will also reduce our country to a dependency of imperialists. This will never be tolerated by the people throughout the country. Only when the younger generation knows such a situation can they understand the truth that only socialism can save China. We should also conduct education on the current situation on a regular basis to make the masses of young students clearly understand the correctness of the party's basic line consisting of "one central task and two basic points," the great achievements in the 10-year reform and opening up, and the bright prospects of the socialist motherland, and enhance their confidence in the success of socialism. In short, through numerous study and education activities, we should guide young students to properly solve the deep-seated problems in their ideological understanding, clarify on which side they should stand in the current sharp and complicated struggle between peaceful evolution and counter-peaceful evolution in the world, which is the major principle of right and wrong, and firmly keep to the stand of the people, the Chinese nation, and socialism to observe and handle problems. In other words, we should have a correct orientation and take the correct road. This is the most important thing. We urgently need a stable environment when carrying out the four modernizations at present. Stability is where the basic interests of the people throughout the country lie, and "no more disturbance" is their common desire. All patriotic intellectuals should exert efforts to realize the political, economic, and social stability of the country.

In inheriting and carrying forward the fine traditions of the intellectuals of our country, we should advocate the spirit of selfless devotion. Since ancient times, all patriotic high-minded people have turned their ardent love for the motherland into selfless devotion. This has been embodied very conspicuously in the deeds of intellectuals, such as Wen Tianxiang who said, "What man was ever immune from death? Let me but leave a loyal heart shining in the pages of history." Lu Xun who said, "Fierce-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers, head-bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children." Xia Minghan who said, "I do not mind being beheaded as long as the principles are true," and Jiang Zhuying whose deeds could be described as "a spring silkworm that keeps on spinning silk until it dies, and a candle that does not stop burning until the last inch of it is consumed." The value of life is substantiated in the devotion to society and the people. The spirit of devotion represents the socialist spirit and the communist spirit, and is also the common characteristic of the moral characters of a great number of heroes and models, such as Lei Feng. In the new situation of reform, opening up, and development of the planned commodity economy,

such a spirit is particularly required in our efforts to correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective, and the individual in terms of interests. We should understand who has imparted knowledge to us. Deviated from the training of the party and the people, and the teachings of our predecessors and teachers, our knowledge will become rivers without sources and trees without roots. Our knowledge will become paltry and we will be shameful if we regard knowledge as our personal property and even as capital to be used to haggle over more benefits with the party and the people. The conception of value characterized by egotistic selfishness, putting profit-making first, and benefiting oneself at the expense of others created under the influence of bourgeois liberalization is wrong, and has been cast aside by more and more young students. All young students and intellectuals should study basic Marxist theory, clarify for whom we study and to whom we render service, which are the most important issues concerning the outlook on life, devote without reservation their knowledge and ability to the motherland and the people, and make contributions to the modernization drive of the motherland.

To inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the intellectuals of our country, we should take the road of integrating with workers and peasants, and integrating with practice. The masses are the creators of history, the source of force of our party, and the foundation for success. Intellectuals, particularly college students, should become the useful force and the pillar of the motherland, integrate themselves with workers and peasants, and participate in practice to work hard. Intellectuals have many strong and commendable points, but a defect in many of them is deviation from reality and from the masses. Some people go from one school to another, and receive little training through practice. When their work proceeds smoothly, they are liable to get carried away and become supercilious; and when they suffer setbacks, they are liable to become disappointed, pessimistic, and depressed. This is a great defect. How should we handle it? More than 50 years ago, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in his speech to a rally in Yanan to mark the 20th anniversary of the "4 May" movement that the only criterion for judging whether a youth is revolutionary is to see whether he is willing to integrate himself with workers and peasants, and actually do so. This criterion pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong still has important immediate significance today as we carry out the four modernizations. It is hoped that young students and intellectuals will go to the grass roots, participate in practice, and go to where they are most needed by the motherland to integrate themselves with workers and peasants, and train themselves to be qualified constructors of and successors to the socialist cause.

Third, the entire society should show concern for and support the work of the institutions of higher learning, and further develop the social conduct of respect for knowledge and talented people. As we are now in a

period in which science and technology are changing with each passing day, we need more knowledge and talented people than any time before. At present, our talented people and knowledge are insufficient instead of excessive. The masses of outstanding intellectuals are the valuable wealth of the state, and we should show them more concern and support when they are devoting themselves on all fronts and remain unknown to the public. Party committees and governments at various levels should cherish, show concern for, and train intellectuals, regard this as a major task, carry out more practical work in benefit of them, and provide service to them. Institutions of higher learning shoulder the heavy task of training the constructors of and successors to the socialist cause. To train successors well is a task not only for schools but a responsibility of the entire party and entire society. The party and the government should strengthen leadership over the institutions of higher learning, and truly turn them into a strong position to uphold party leadership and the socialist system and to oppose bourgeois liberalization and peaceful evolution, and a strong position to publicize Marxism and to build the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. The entire party and entire society should show concern for and support the work of the institutions of higher learning, actively help them in the ideological education of their teachers and students, solve their problems in the rear supply for their teaching, scientific research and livelihood, strengthen efforts to maintain the security of their surrounding areas, provide sound nourishment for the minds of their teachers and students, support and arrange teachers and students to participate in social practice and specialized fieldwork, and provide a good social environment for the institutions of higher learning to train talented people.

The State Council has issued a circular on job assignments to graduates, stressing that "the state is responsible for assigning jobs to students attending regular and specialized college courses and graduate students covered by the state's unified enrollment plan, who are qualified to graduate and who abide by state needs." We should explain this clearly to students, and should not have any worry or misgivings about this. Of course, they should have the courage to go to the grass roots and to the most difficult places, and should abide by assignments instead of pursuing their own benefits in doing everything.

Comrades and students, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The world is yours and also ours. But in the final analysis, it is yours. You, young people, full of vigor and vitality, are in the heyday of life. You are like the sun at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, and we place our hope on you." We wish that our college students and the younger generation will grow soundly, dedicate their youth and force to socialist modernization, and live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

## Central-South Region

### Overseas Investment Aids Guangdong's Development

OW1306104690 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT  
13 Jun 90

[Text] Guangzhou, June 13 (XINHUA)—In the past ten years since its opening to the outside world, Guangdong Province has utilized 10.38 billion U.S. dollars of overseas investment, according to a recent province-wide survey.

These foreign funds have helped speed up the construction of energy, communications, telecommunications and other basic facilities in the province, and raise the technological level of the province's enterprises.

As a result, Guangdong has leaped to the first place in the output value of its electronics, textiles and chemical fibers industries. It has now more than 600 foreign-funded enterprises listed by the provincial authorities as export-oriented and technically advanced firms.

Meanwhile, the province has program-controlled telephones in most of its cities and counties linked directly with 154 countries and regions.

Last year the industrial output value of the province's foreign-funded enterprises reached 13.5 billion yuan (about 3.8 billion U.S. dollars), which accounted for 8.4 percent of the province's total industrial output value. The export volume of these enterprises reached 2.87 billion U.S. dollars, which accounted for 35.2 percent of the province's total export volume. Besides, these enterprises have provided more than two million job opportunities.

According to statistics from the Guangzhou City Administration for Industry and Commerce, 286 new overseas-funded enterprises were registered last year in Guangzhou, capital of the province. The statistics also show that over 90 percent of the newly registered enterprises are production projects.

### Hainan Prepares for Development of Yangpu Zone

OW1306083290 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT  
13 Jun 90

[Text] Haikou, June 13 (XINHUA)—Preparations for developing the Yangpu Zone in Hainan Province, south China, are going ahead steadily, according to Yu Sanfu, director of the General Office of the Yangpu Development Zone.

First of all, Director Yu said, the development program of the zone has already been drawn up and approved by the Hainan provincial government.

According to the program, Yangpu City will cover an urban area of 100 sq km and have a total suburban area of 220 sq km. There will be green belts between the commercial districts and the industrial districts.



So far, a working dock of 3,000 dwt has been put into operation. Construction of two berths of 20,000 dwt has been completed and they are expected to go into operation this month.

Meanwhile, construction of some highways and power transmission lines has also been completed. In addition, preparations for building a ground satellite station for international telephone lines are underway.

As the investment environment is being improved in Yangpu and the whole of Hainan Province, foreign and overseas Chinese businessmen have come in large numbers to invest in the area. In the past two years Hainan has utilized more than 300 million U.S. dollars of overseas investment.

### Science, Technology Stressed for Dabie Region

OW1306053790 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT  
12 Jun 90

[Text] Zhengzhou, June 12 (XINHUA)—The people of the Dabie Mountains have made better use of local resources to develop the local economy and get rid of poverty thanks to spread of science and technology, according to the local authorities.

The Dabie Mountains, a range in central China, cover parts of Hubei, Henan and Anhui Provinces. As many as 18 of the 37 counties in the region were traditionally poverty-stricken areas that the State Council designated as recipients of aid for economic development.

Xu Linfeng, director of the training center of the poverty-stricken areas economic development office under the State Council, said that a large number of scientists and technicians have arrived in the Dabie Mountains to help local people develop economy since 1986.

The State Science and Technology Commission has sent development teams, and 24 research institutes and colleges have sent more than 1,000 experts to those counties.

Local governments have also attached great importance to the introduction and promotion of science and technology to the region. Each county has selected a scientist or engineer as deputy magistrate and each township and village also assigned an engineer or technician as deputy head to spread new techniques.

In the Dabie Mountains more than 6,000 scientists, engineers and technicians have trained large numbers of local people through lectures, training courses and pilot projects.

As a result, some techniques have been applied rapidly. For instance, hybrid rice has been planted on 166,000 ha in Xinyang Prefecture and the yield from the new strain has increased by 2,610 kg per ha compared with conventional strains.

With the guidance of experts, many localities have developed their own pillar industries in line with the local resources. In Shangcheng County, Henan Province, the remote mountain areas stress forestry and animal husbandry; areas at lower altitudes give priority to production of mulberries, tea, fruit and livestock; and hilly areas are expanding production of grain and aquatic products. The average per capita income reached 349 yuan in 1989, compared to 100 yuan in 1983.

In neighboring Jinzhai County, in Anhui Province, 10 industries, including silk, food processing and tea, have become the economic mainstays, while Yingshan County, in Hubei Province, has boosted the production of silk cocoons and tea, which have increased economic output value to 21 million yuan a year.

In 1989 some 44.45 million people or 90 percent of the former poor households in the 18 counties had enough food and clothing, and the total industrial and agricultural output value in these counties had increased by 35 percent over that of 1986.

State Councillor Chen Junsheng said he considered the experience of the Dabie Mountains to have universal significance for other parts of China after an inspection of the area recently.

### Hunan Secretary Greet Afforestation Conference

HK0906055290 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] The eighth plenary session of the Hunan Provincial Afforestation Commission and the Hunan provincial conference on afforestation work were jointly held in Changsha on 7 June.

The joint conference commended a batch of advanced units and individuals that have excelled in Hunan's afforestation work.

Provincial party, government, and military leaders, including Dong Zhiwen, vice governor of Hunan Province; Zhao Chuqi, vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial CPC Advisory Committee; Zhuo Kangning, vice governor of Hunan Province; Zhou Zheng, vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee; and others, attended the joint conference and conferred certificates of merit on all the advanced units and individuals commended at the joint conference.

Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, and Chen Bangzhu, deputy secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Hunan Province, sent a letter of congratulations to the joint conference.

Zhuo Kangning, director of the Hunan Provincial Afforestation Commission and vice governor of Hunan Province, delivered a speech at the joint conference.

In his speech, Comrade Zhuo Kangning called for making redoubled efforts to implement to the letter all the afforestation measures and policies with a view to speeding up the pace of Hunan's afforestation work.

Comrade Zhuo Kangning said that a survey conducted in 1989 on Hunan's forest resources showed that Hunan's afforestation area increased from 186 million cubic meters in 1985 to 194 million cubic meters in 1989. The area of Hunan's small forests also witnessed a 3 million-mu increase in 1989 compared with 1985.

Comrade Zhuo Kangning demanded that all areas concerned in Hunan strictly implement to the letter all afforestation quotas and policies, provide categorical guidance on afforestation work at all levels, and further increase Hunan's afforestation area in 1990.

At the joint conference, the Hunan Provincial Afforestation Commission conferred prizes on Yuanjiang County, Hanshou County, Nanxian County, and Anxiang County which had successfully fulfilled their afforestation quotas and conferred medals on 147 individuals, including Comrades Li Zhensheng, Deng Chenggong, Peng Zhongqing, and others, who had made important contributions to Hunan's afforestation work.

On behalf of the State Afforestation Commission, the joint conference also conferred medals on a total of 23 comrades, including Comrades Xiang Heyou, Lin Yue, Ma Shaofan, Peng Liangeng, and others.

Yesterday morning, on behalf of the Hunan Provincial People's Government, Comrade Zhuo Kangning, signed afforestation responsibility contracts with the leaders of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city people's governments in Changsha.

Since 1989, when the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and the Hunan Provincial People's Government decided to carry out and complete afforestation on all the barren mountains in Hunan within five years and carry out and complete afforestation all over Hunan within 10 years, various areas and departments concerned have done a lot of work in this regard.

In order to further push ahead with Hunan's afforestation work, the Hunan Provincial People's Government decided to implement an afforestation responsibility system among leading cadres at all levels in Hunan.

The afforestation responsibility contracts signed on 7 June provided specific tasks and time limits relating to afforestation in various areas.

According to the afforestation responsibility contracts, the annual forest consumption rate must be kept below the level of annual afforestation rate in various areas. Afforestation work must continue despite personnel changes in the departments concerned. An annual examination and appraisal system relating to afforestation work must be established and effected. Advanced units and individuals that excel in afforestation work must be

commended while those that fail to fulfill afforestation quotas must be criticized and punished.

### Southwest Region

#### Regional Meeting of Commissioners, Mayors Ends

OW0906143790 Lhasa Tibet Television Network  
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Announcer-read report over video]

[Text] [Video begins with medium closeup of a packed conference room with a caption reading: "Regional Meeting of Prefectural Commissioners and City Mayors Ends"; video then alternates between Ma Lisheng speaking and Hu Jintao next to him taking notes, and attendees either busily taking notes or listening attentively] The regional meeting of prefectural commissioners and city mayors was held in Lhasa from 2 to 4 June. The meeting pointed out: Generally speaking, economic work throughout the region in the first half of this year was good due to a clear and definite guiding ideology and because the government has taken comparatively effective measures to handle it in good time. Our economy enjoyed basically sound development. The meeting exchanged views on and analyzed the economic situation from January to May as well as the difficulties and problems existing in our current economic work. It focused on studying how to overcome the difficulties and further make proper arrangements for economic work in the remaining seven months of this year.

Among those attending the meeting were Hu Jintao, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee; Gyaincaen Norbu, chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; Ma Lisheng, Puquang, Gyeng Puncog Cedain, Tudao Doje, and Gong Daxi, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; the commissioners and mayors of all prefectures and cities; and the responsible comrades of every relevant department at the regional level. [Video shows the leaders as their names are announced]

In his concluding speech, Ma Lisheng pointed out: At present, Tibet enjoys comparatively good political stability and economic development. It is necessary for every prefecture, city, and department to pay close attention to doing a good job in handling the two important matters of promoting political stability and economic development if we want to succeed in our work for the second half of this year. The policy of handling these two matters at the same time must be carried out. This is the main criterion for appraisal of job performance by the leading comrades at all levels. Ma Lisheng said: The government work includes very heavy and difficult tasks this year. It is necessary for every prefecture, city, and department to tackle the main contradictions, make strenuous efforts to solve difficult issues, and advance the work from selective points to the entire region. He said: It is necessary for us to foster the guiding ideology of combating drought and striving for a

bumper harvest in our agricultural and animal husbandry production this year. We must pay attention to doing a good job in field management; improving the monitoring of plant diseases and insect pests as well as their prevention and treatment; preventing the phenomenon of intermediate levels being found lax in carrying out the policies and measures to which great importance is attached by both the higher and the grass-roots levels; and earnestly carrying out every measure for combating drought and preventing flood. In regard to animal husbandry production, it is necessary for us to earnestly do a good job in construction of grasslands and water conservancy projects. At present, it is particularly necessary for us to work successfully in preventing and treating epidemic diseases of livestock, improving breeds of livestock, and increasing the rate of survival of young stock. As for those areas that are more heavily afflicted with snow disasters this year, they must focus on resuming and developing production. They must work out means to help the masses resume production, arrange specific measures for the daily life of the masses, and carry out these policies.

In regard to industrial and communications production, we must work to improve the leading groups and offices for production management at all levels, so that they may have quick access to information concerning the market, production schedules, and existing problems, and make corresponding arrangements promptly. Meanwhile, we must concentrate our efforts on properly handling the production of such major products as electricity, various kinds of ores, and [words indistinct] textile products, and doing a good job in promoting the production of the nationality handicraft industry and village and town enterprises. In regard to commerce, we must spend time and effort to consolidate the supply and marketing cooperatives so as to make them become the main channels for the flow of commodities between the urban and the rural areas. Effective measures must be taken to organize distribution of manufactured goods to the rural areas and do a good job in purchasing farm produce, animal husbandry products, and special local products. In regard to foreign trade, it is necessary for us to make arrangements for the purchase of farm produce and animal husbandry products this year. In particular, a good job must be done in purchasing animal husbandry products from disaster-stricken areas so as to help the masses in the agricultural and animal husbandry areas keep their initiative for production.

In regard to sales, it is necessary for us to be familiar with market information in good time and spend time and efforts exploring more channels for marketing products. In regard to financial work, it is necessary for us to continue improving the collection of taxes and their management in light of the reality of a financial resources shortage this year, to curb expenses, to strictly forbid the unauthorized setting of a precedent, and to strictly enforce discipline governing financial and economic affairs so as to ensure fulfillment of this year's budget for financial revenues and expenditures. In

regard to capital construction, it is necessary for us to work successfully in implementation of investment and construction and management of projects and to improve supervision of quality.

At the meeting, Chairman Gyaincain Norbu delivered a speech stressing maintenance of stability and the deep struggle against separatism.

The meeting also pointed out: The government work report and the two reports on the plan for social and economic development and the financial budget examined, discussed, and approved by the Third Session of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress provide favorable conditions for fulfilling every economic task in the region this year. It is entirely possible for our region to make further progress in economic and social development so long as we improve our leadership, management, coordinated control, and mutual support, work together with one heart, arouse ourselves with force and spirit, and work hard to surmount difficulties by every possible means.

Secretary Hu Jintao spoke at the end of the meeting. [Video shows Hu Jintao speaking]

### **Tibetan Governor's Demotion Viewed**

*HK1306031490 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Jun 90 p 10*

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The former governor of Tibet, Mr Doje Cering, has been demoted to a vice-minister of civil affairs.

Mr Cering's new posting was among a series of appointments announced by the State Council yesterday, which included the removal of two liberal vice-ministers of culture, Mr Ying Ruocheng and Mr Wang Jifu.

Mr Cering, 50, governor of Tibet since 1985, was sacked in late May for his failure to promote the central Government's control over the Autonomous Region.

He was succeeded by Mr Gyaincain Norbu, 58, a former head of the local court and a vice-party boss in charge of security.

Mr Norbu has been described by Western diplomats as a hard-line implementer of strict party discipline.

Tibetan newspapers reaching Beijing yesterday quoted Mr Cering, an ethnic Tibetan born in Gansu province, northwest China, as telling a farewell banquet in Lhasa that "due to health reasons, I will be transferred to Beijing to work there".

He said he was saddened to leave Tibet, but "very grateful" for what he had learned from the Communist Party.

While the official reason given for Mr Cering's removal is "health", analysts said he was fired for failing to contain the separatist movement in Tibet.



As one of four vice-ministers of civil affairs, Mr Cering is expected to specialise in social welfare for China's ethnic minorities.

To pacify the nation's restive minority peoples, the central Government has recently announced aid packages to promote living standards.

Western diplomats say the removal of Mr Ying and Mr Wang from the Culture Ministry signals a large-scale purge, which is deemed by conservative ideologues as a "disaster zone" of bourgeois liberalisation.

Mr Ying, 60, is a world-famous actor and stage director who has a liberal reputation. He is known to international audiences for his expert renditions of the plays of Arthur Miller.

Since the June 4 Tiananmen Square crackdown, Mr Ying has talked to the Western press numerous times.

In these interviews, Mr Ying said the party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom" remained intact and that ousted party chief, Mr Zhao Ziyang, would not face criminal charges.

Mr Wang Jifu, who, like Mr Ying, has been vice-minister since 1986, also has a reputation for tolerating unorthodox works of art.

Chinese sources say along with Mr Wang and Mr Ying, many mid-ranking officials in the ministry have recently been purged or transferred.

The State Council announced yesterday that Mr Xu Wenbo and Mr Chen Changben have been appointed new vice-ministers of culture.

A member of the ultra-conservative Central Commission for Disciplinary Inspection and a vice-president of the Chinese Medical Association, Mr Xu is known as a hard-line ideologue.

Along with the Acting Minister of Culture, the Maoist poet He Jingzhi, Mr Xu is expected to impose tight discipline.

Chinese sources said during the pro-democracy movement last spring, nearly 3,000 officials and workers from the ministry took part in demonstrations or otherwise offered support to the student leaders.

#### Improvements Brought by Reform in Tibet Noted

OW1306041490 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT  
13 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)—No matter whether you sip coffee in style at a bar in Lhasa or travel among former cave-dwellers in mountainous Nyingchi, you will invariably become aware of the desire of the local people to improve their lives and future in the course of China's current reform and open drive.

An exciting assortment of ethnic cultural experiences await travelers on the Roof of the World, an area which provides a unique opportunity to see how people live under some of the harshest conditions the world has to offer.

Coffee houses on the Roof of the World: If you find yourself in Lhasa with nothing to do in the evening, you might try Jiangxixia Bar for a cup of coffee or beer. The bar and a number of others with modern facades stand conspicuously among the beauty salons, fashion shops, and drug stores on fashionable downtown Bagor Street.

Losam Daizin, the owner of the bar, is a former mining technician. Daizin, only in his 20's, bought a shop that had gone bankrupt and set up the bar with his 10,000 yuan in savings. Before opening his business, he went to Guangzhou, Chengdu, and Chongqing to study bar operation.

"I want to overwhelm young Tibetans with a civilized atmosphere," he said.

Young Tibetans frequent his bar "in search for comfort, quietitude, and modernity," as a university coed put it.

Losam Daizin's idea is shared by Dazun and Wang Jianhua, two enterprising Tibetan women in their early 20's who are also running their own bar.

Wang worked as a waitress and a seasonal laborer before setting up the business.

"The bar business is only a beginning. I'll do much bigger business some time in the future," Wang said.

The Tibetan entrepreneurs have a completely new outlook on life. Lolo, 27, summed it up with a Tibetan proverb, "Man shouldn't be like the donkey that sticks to the first carrot pit it finds."

A birthday party: Six-year-old Digi is happy, because she has a cake, a pink sari, and a day tour of Norbu Lingka Park for birthday gifts.

Digi's mother said, "This is my way to express love and blessings."

Digi's contemporaries are all experiencing similar happiness on their birthdays. According to a survey of a class of 54 at the Lhasa No.1 Primary School, 90 percent of the pupils get birthday cakes and gifts like electronic keyboards, cute notebooks, and boxes of pencils.

The celebrations are either family feasts or a cake party with barley beer and Tibetan butter tea.

Yangjin, a 31-year-old university graduate, envies them. She has never had a birthday party. Her parents offered blessings by going to temples to pray.

"In the past, few Tibetans marked their birthdays. They hoped for the next world, paying no attention to life in this world," she said.

**Thriving peasants:** Nearly 90 percent of Tibetan peasants have benefited from the regional government policy that provides land for use by peasant households and allows livestock to be privately owned.

In 1989, peasants in Zamu Township of Bomi County in Nyingchi Prefecture had an average annual income of 661.4 yuan, while those in Yanjin Township of Markam County in Qambo Prefecture earned an average annual of 1,007 yuan.

The Buidi family of 10, working 1.4 ha of land with 11 head of cattle and a tractor, harvested 2,500 kg of food grain and saved 3,000 yuan last year.

"It's really good. We're better fed and clothed now," said housewife Garla.

Paga, 50, with a Tibetan-style wooden house, two lorries, a jeep, a large tractor, a dozen cattle and hogs, fares much better than before.

Sipping butter tea at his home, he declined to disclose his annual earnings. "It's OK," he said.

**Monba men:** There are 6,700 Monba people, a minority among minorities, living in compact communities in Medog and Cona counties in Tibet.

Padma Dbyang Skyid, 28, sporting an orange pointed cap and a white felt waist band, dresses conspicuously different than Tibetan women. She is a satisfied housewife with a stone-and-wood home. The basement houses livestock sty, bedrooms are on the first floor, and the loft is a storehouse for barley and wheat.

The Monbas care more about bamboo containers of food grain—signs of wealth—than furniture.

The Skyid's only worry is that she has money but doesn't have much to buy. Nine color TV sets all sold out in a wink in the district last year.

Mao's portrait hangs in her home. "Today's happiness is due to the Central Government's policy," she said.

**No longer cave dwellers:** The Lhoba ethnic group used to live in mountain caves. They are now settled in wooden houses in three villages in Nanyi Gulley in Mainling County.

Dong Nian, 83, is living testimony to the changed lives of the Lhobas. The Lhobas used to practise slash-and-burn farming, leading a life at the mercy of nature. They could only feed themselves for half of a year, living on wild plants the rest of the year.

Dong Nian's family of six now tills a hectare of farmland and raises more than 40 head of livestock. "It's the Government that gave us the land use right and the animals which are our lifeblood."

The family reaped 3,000 kg of grain and earned 3,000 yuan from sales of farm produce last year.

"We no longer worry about life," he said.

The Government invested 600,000 yuan to establish the three villages for the traditional cave-dwelling Lhobas.

## North Region

### Jobs Offered To 90 Percent of Graduates

OW1306083390 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT  
13 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)—More than 36,000 of this year's university graduates in Beijing, some 90 percent of the total, have been offered jobs, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today [13 Jun].

About 3,000 among the 14,000 graduates who will be assigned to work in Beijing are still waiting for concrete assignments, the paper said.

According to the Beijing-based party organ, the Beijing municipal government has promised that all the graduates who have not yet got jobs will be provided for by the end of this month.

The university graduates are encouraged to teach in middle schools, and serve in both state- and collective-owned enterprises, as well as in township businesses, the paper said.

The government also calls for more efforts to protect the right of female graduates to work and outlaw discrimination.

### Wang Qun Visits Hinggan League 5-10 Jun

SK1206131190 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional  
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Summary from poor reception] "During his investigation and study tour in Hinggan League, Wang Qun, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, pointed out that leading cadres at various levels should go deep into the grass roots, turn the purpose of whole-hearted reliance on the people into specific deeds, and try their utmost to carry out practical work for the masses."

Party and government leading comrades of the autonomous region, including Wang Qun, (Zhang Dinghua) and Alatanaoqier, visited the forest, animal husbandry, and agricultural development areas of Hinggan League from 5 to 10 June. During this period, Wang Qun conducted on-the-spot investigations, invited cadres and the people to discussions, and visited peasant households. In the countryside of Ulan Hot City, Wang Qun and other leading comrades went to the peasants who were transplanting rice seedlings, and worked with them. "When told about the situation in which time is pressing and manpower is lacking for transplanting in the rice field development area, Wang Qun immediately made the instruction that the cadres, as well as staff members and

workers of the plants that suspended production totally or partially, should be organized to support agriculture to ensure a good harvest."

"Wang particularly stressed that cadres should go down to the grass roots. He said: It has of very great significance to our undertakings whether or not leading cadres can go deep into the grass roots to familiarize themselves with the situation and solve problems on the spot. Only when leading cadres set themselves as good examples can they have the right to speak and the ability to create."

Wang Qun said: Some questions still remain, such as upon whom we should rely in implementing the party's principles and policies, and what we should do to develop agriculture through science and technology. When leading persons stay at their offices all day long, no problem can be solved.

"Wang Qun said: The masses are calling for eliminating poverty, achieving affluence, and changing the current situation. This urgently requires us, cadres, to render help and solve their specific problems in production and everyday life. By doing so, we actually enable the party's line, principles, and policies to be implemented among the masses through our deeds, and truly establish flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses. Meanwhile, we will also enable cadres to receive training and maintain a good party style and honesty in performance of official duties so that they can better lead the masses to fulfill the party's various tasks."

#### **Wang Qun Makes Inspection Tour in Chifeng City**

SK1206055590 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese  
11 May 90 pp 1-2

[Text] Wang Qun, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, and Qian Fenyong, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, recently made an inspection tour in Chifeng City. Also joining in the inspection tour were Liu Yunshan, member of the regional party Standing Committee and secretary general of the regional party committee; Yang Enbo, member of the regional party Standing Committee and political commissar of the autonomous regional military district; and Li Guibin, commander of the autonomous regional military district.

During their inspection tour in the city, leading comrades, including Wang Qun and Qian Fenyong, offered their specific opinions on the issues of agricultural development and sandy-land improvement.

In his opinion, Comrade Wang Qun stated: The city's foundation in industrial and agricultural production is better and it has potential in development. The city is highly enthusiastic in carrying out agricultural and animal husbandry capital construction and particularly in improving the sandy land. It has had a better plan in this regard and scored a certain achievement in implementing the plan. Wang Qun stated that ecological construction is a matter of importance and that we

should be determined to carry it out. The acreage of

Horqin sandy belt is large and the speed of desertification in some localities has surpassed that of greening the land, which has brought about a direct threat to the ecological environment of north and northeast China as well as of Beijing Municipality. Thus, we must attach great importance on speed and should adopt measures to vigorously improve the land. Otherwise, the increase of sandy land and the decrease of population will bring about serious harm to the state construction and the people's livelihood and will leave a legacy of trouble for the next generation. The desertification of grassland and farmland is caused by various factors, such as variations of temperature and man-made changes, and has taken shape over a long historical period. Important reasons which have caused the desertification are the blind development of population, the excessive herding or unplanned reclamation of grassland, and the man-made damage of vegetation. Of course, over many years, the people have waged staunch struggles of blocking the drift sand and restoring the ecological environment and governments at all levels have also made lots of efforts in this regard. However, it is still difficult for us to restore the ecology only by relying on the forces of single circles. We are in the border area with the population of minority nationalities and the people in some localities are still poor. Therefore, we cannot only rely on the strength of the masses or of the state to restore the ecological environment. We must make concerted efforts from top to bottom and bring into play the forces of various social circles to improve the sandy land in a comprehensive way by uniting as one, helping each other, and by formulating a unified plan. Efforts should be made to adopt scientific methods and to integrate engineering measures with biological ones to improve the sandy land stage by stage and area to area. We should follow the principle of taking up the easy work first and the difficult one second and of gradually pushing the sandy-land improvement forward. Efforts should be also made to formulate feasible policies and to apply policies that bring into play the enthusiasm of the masses in improving the sandy land.

We may arouse collectives, peasants, herdsmen, plants, mines, and organs to sign contracts on improving the sandy land or developing the land so as to enable them to benefit from it while developing it. The improved sandy and saline-alkali land may be used as pastures or farmland on which we may raise animals or plant rice, wheat, corn crops. We should use the improved land suitable to their local conditions. It is a good way of getting twice the result with half the effort and of killing several birds with one stone, in which we are able to enjoy not only the ecological benefits but also economic results and social benefits. As for funds, the state and localities should provide some for the improving operation and the masses should also raise some of it. All funds should be managed in a centralized way and be used in a comprehensive manner. All in all, those who have improved or developed the sandy land will be benefited. Only by



bringing into play the forces of various social circles can we make things easy for the operation of improving the sandy land.

During their inspection tour, leading comrades, including Wang Qun, also paid a visit to the second woolen mill of Chifeng City and went deep into the workshops to hold cordial talks with the workers to learn about the situation in production and in the livelihood of staff members and workers. After hearing the briefing given by the mill's leading personnel, Comrade Wang Qun stated that the second woolen mill of Chifeng City has great potential in development and that the greatest potential of the mill is the factor of human beings. There are many young workers in the mill, who are full of vigor and enthusiasm. Efforts should be made to organize these young workers to engage in the activities of studying well the speech of Comrade Jiang Zemin at the report meeting participated by the capital's youths on marking the anniversary of 4 May Movement and to organize workers to engage in the activities of learning from Daqing, from the Good 8th Company on Nanjing Road, and from Lei Feng. We should conduct education among young workers on ardently loving the motherland, Chifeng City, and their own mill. We should also wholeheartedly rely on the working class; arouse the spirit of workers in being masters of their own affairs; bring in a creative way the spirit into play; and should mobilize them to offer ways and means, to put forward proposals for rationalization, to tap the production potential, to do a good job in their professional work, to upgrade labor productivity, and to overcome the difficulties and successfully run their enterprise by uniting as one.

#### **Wang Qun Attends Cadres Meeting 29 Apr**

*SK1006150990 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese  
30 Apr 90 p 1*

[Text] On 29 April, the regional party committee and government held a meeting of cadres and responsible persons of leagues, cities, departments, and bureaus and of various units of the regional organs. Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, and Bu He, chairman of the regional government, gave important speeches on how to further implement the "decision" of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee and the second plenary session of the fifth regional party committee and of the "regional People's Congress and the regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC].

In their speeches, Wang Qun and Bu He pointed out: The "decision" of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee and the regional "government work report" are important documents for guiding all work in the whole region. In addition to organizing the broad masses of cadres to relay and study them, more importantly, we should realistically implement their guidelines and all tasks in places where needed. We should implement them in a comprehensive way and should have

feasible measures to guarantee their implementation. All leagues, cities, and all departments and bureaus should, in line with the reality of their own localities and departments, conscientiously study and research these documents, carefully formulate specific implementation measures, strengthen leadership, and grasp the work firmly until good results are achieved.

They pointed out: Since the second plenary session of the fifth regional party committee, party committee and governments at all levels have conscientiously implemented the central "decision" and the guidelines of the regional party committee and the situation has been generally good. At present, nearly 30,000 cadres have gone to the grass roots. Among them, more than 2,000 persons are cadres at the county and section levels. A gratifying situation in which cadres have gone deeply to the masses and grass roots has emerged in various localities throughout the region. Leading cadres at all levels took the lead in the work, paid attention to proceeding to work at solving problems which the masses have strong complaints about, publicized the party's principles and policies on one hand while implementing them on the other hand, did substantial things, always considered economic work as the fundamental measures for reassuring the public and winning trust from the masses, solved practical problems by doing official business on the spot and improved relations between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses. Their work was greatly welcomed by the grass roots. However, this work is not evenly carried out and it still requires our further efforts to strengthen study and propaganda, raise the understanding of party members and cadres of the great significance of the "decision" of the sixth plenary session, and enhance awareness.

They called on cadres to be realistic and earnest while going deeply to the grass roots, conscientiously listen to the opinions and criticism of the masses, become one of them, treat them equally, and establish profound sentiments with them. We should publicize the party's line, principles, and policies and the government's major policy decisions and tasks to the masses, explain to them the situation facing us, do an outstanding job in conducting propaganda work among the masses and in organizing them, and mobilize all people to participate in our cause with one heart and one mind. It is necessary to strive to help the masses solve practical problems and difficulties, raise positive suggestions for solving problems, and help the masses eliminate difficulties. The broad masses of cadres, by going deeply to the grass roots, should learn from the masses, conduct investigation and research, get rid of their official airs and arrogance, withstand tests, and improve their work style. Cadres going to the grass roots, while consciously improving themselves, should help grass-roots cadres improve themselves with great zeal, learn from each other from the higher to the lower levels, and make progress through joint efforts.

They also called on various leagues and cities to grasp economic work with great determination. While stepping up our efforts to grasp agricultural and animal husbandry production well, at present, we should pay more attention to grasping industrial production, particularly the production of enterprises whose production is suspended or partially suspended. Through painstaking work, we should guarantee that this year's total industrial output value will increase by six to eight percent. In addition, we should adopt effective measures, continue to grasp the building of clean government, overcome the passive and corrupt situations inside the party, and resolutely maintain social stability.

They stressed: In order to realistically implement the "decision" of the six plenary session and the "government work report" in places where needed, the broad masses of party members, particularly leading cadres at all levels, should have a good mental attitude. We should have full confidence in the party and the country and the socialist cause. Over the past years, some comrades lacked a vigorous and enthusiastic mental attitude of vying to make progress. We must resolutely change this situation. Particularly, we should promote the work style of carrying out policies vigorously, realistically, and persistently, speak less and work more, and pay attention to actual results.

#### **Xing Chongzhi at Gathering Marking 4 May**

SK1006123190 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO  
in Chinese 4 May 90 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 May, the young people of all circles in the capital of the province ceremoniously gathered together at the provincial gymnasium to commemorate the 71th anniversary of the "4 May Movement."

Present at the gathering were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the provincial military district, and the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Shijiazhuang, including Xing Chongzhi, Lu Chuanzan, Yang Zejiang, Guo Zhi, Zhang Chao, Ye Liansong, Liu Ronghui, Chen Yujie, Li Feng, Xu Chunxing, Wang Zuwu, Zhu Zengquan, and Huang Xingsheng; and some leading comrades of the departments concerned and Shijiazhuang City.

Also present at the gathering were Comrades Zhang Shuguang, Xie Feng, and Yinze.

The gathering opened with the majestic national anthem. Li Zhanshu, secretary of the provincial Communist Youth League committee, chaired the gathering. Lu Chuanzan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech at the gathering.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Lu Chuanzan extended festive greetings to the vast number of young people in the province.

After expounding the great historical and realistic significance of the "4 May Movement," Lu Chuanzan said: To commemorate the "4 May Movement," we should further carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the young people who joined the movement; draw the precious experiences gained by large numbers of advanced young people in the course of growing up since the "4 May Movement"; and enable the vast number of young people to clearly understand their historical responsibilities, to better advance along the orientation guided by the party, and to make persistent and unswerving efforts to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. He placed ardent expectations on the young people:

The young people should constantly persist in the firm and correct political orientation and consciously act as positive factors for safeguarding social stability. At present, the international imperialist countries' plot to conduct infiltration, subversion, and "peaceful evolution" among socialist countries is sharpening. Those who stubbornly cling to bourgeois liberalization at home do not take their defeat lying down and try, at any time, to create a new turmoil. All young people should maintain sharp vigilance against this. The young people should not only consciously ensure that they will not say or do things that are not conducive to stability and unity, but should also be brave to fight against activities that endanger stability and unity.

The young people should be good at linking their fates with the future of the country and the people, and consciously be a new force of construction and reform. The young people with the will to fight for the future of the motherland and the people should enthusiastically go all out to throw themselves into the mighty torrent of construction and reform. The young people should turn their strong patriotism into practical deeds of making efforts to build the country, wage an arduous struggle, and make selfless sacrifices. At present, we should pay particular attention to carrying forward the spirit of being the master of the country and conscientiously attend to the work of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. We should extensively launch the socialist labor emulation campaign, deeply launch the campaign of making proposals for rationalization and various creation and invention activities, try every possible means to increase economic results, and strive to make contributions to steadily developing the industrial and agricultural production.

At the time of transforming the objective world outlook, we should make efforts to transform our subjective world outlook and consciously take the path of tempering ourselves through arduousness. The young students should also initiatively go to the grass roots, take the road of integrating with the masses of workers and

peasants, purify their thinking through learning from and serving the masses, and enhance their contacts with the masses. We should use the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to analyze and solve problems and to overcome ideological blindness and one-sidedness.

Lu Chuanzan urged: Families, society, party committees, and governments at various levels, all departments concerned, and personages of all social circles should enthusiastically concern themselves with the youth and strive to create fine environments and conditions for the young people's healthy growth. Communist Party members, particularly party-member leading cadres, should set an example for the broad masses of young people with such exemplary deeds as being loyal to the cause of the party, serving the people wholeheartedly, being honest in performing official duties, waging an arduous struggle, and making selfless sacrifice.

Varied and colorful theatrical programs were performed at the gathering.

### Northeast Region

#### Sun Weiben at Anniversary of Harbin University

SK1006131690 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] On the morning of 7 June, 190 alumni of the Harbin Engineering University, from the Soviet Union, Japan, the United States, Australia, and Brazil, held a reunion at their old school with the 16,000 students of the university to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of their old school.

Li Peng, premier of the State Council, wrote an inscription for the anniversary celebration, which reads "Develop the Fine Tradition of the Harbin Engineering University and Train New Successors With Both Morality and Capability".

Also extending congratulations on the occasion by writing an inscription were Song Jian, state councillor; and Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee.

Attending the celebration were leading comrades from the provincial and Harbin city level organs, including Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Li Genshen, and Zhang Delin; and the alumni of the Harbin Engineering University from various localities across the country.

#### Sun Weiben at Inauguration of Office in Harbin

SK1206005390 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] The Shenzhen City People's Government office was formally established in Harbin on 8 June. The major points of work for this office are to look at Heilongjiang's actual conditions and serve the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries, organize lateral economic cooperation and coordination, further develop economic

and trade relations, and make contributions to enlivening the special economic zone and accelerating construction in the special economic zone.

At a news conference to mark the inauguration of the office of the special economic zone held on 8 June, (Lu Fazhen), vice mayor of Shenzhen City, introduced the development and prospects of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone to responsible people of Heilongjiang Province and Harbin City departments concerned and journalists. Leaders of the province and Harbin City, including Sun Weiben, Chen Yunlin, Du Xianzhong, and Li Jiating attended the conference to extend congratulations and express support.

#### Sun Weiben Issues Resolution on Trade Talks

SK1206054390 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Summary] "On the morning of 9 June, Shao Qihui, governor of the province, sponsored an emergency meeting in which he gave a severe warning to the relevant responsible comrades of the province and Harbin City by presenting the illegal cases committed by the Suifenhe City personnel in charge of economic and trade work," who accosted foreign businessmen to make a deal at the economic and trade talks with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries by standing in the way of the business groups of other provinces and municipalities. "During the meeting, he urged the departments concerned to investigate the cases and to resolutely prevent them from recurring." "Governor Shao Qihui; Wang Chengzhi, deputy secretary general of the provincial People's Government; and (Tao Xilin), deputy secretary of the Suifenhe City party committee; went to the Xian and Shanghai business subgroups and the business subgroup of the Huaneng International Electric Power Development Corporation to offer an apology."

"On 8 June, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Governor Shao Qihui made a resolution on preventing such cases and instructed the departments concerned to immediately investigate the cases."

In his resolution, Shao Qihui stated that the economic and trade talks are mainly to open a new outlet for the principle of establishing economic associations with provinces and cities in the south and of opening the north gate to the outside world. Only by establishing economic associations with provinces and cities in the south can we open the north gate to the outside world. Opening the north gate to the outside world is possible to promote the establishment of economic associations in the south. We must follow a long-term plan in implementing the principle. The purpose of the economic and trade talks is to enable various localities across the country to discern that Harbin City deserves to be the center of trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries and of course deserves to be the place in which the economic and trade talks are held.



The narrow view of small-scale peasant economy, which is displayed by some personnel of the province in practicing monopoly in the economic and trade talks with foreign firms and in standing in the way of Soviet businessmen in holding trade talks with fraternal provinces and municipalities, is extremely wrong. Only paying attention to the interests of individuals and their small groups by putting aside the state interests is the greatest factor in blocking the development of economic and trade work. Hereafter, those who have not observed the discipline and not done their talks in line with the demand will not be regarded as members of the business delegations.

In his resolution, Shao Qihui urged the business group of our province to continuously introduce foreign businessmen to the business groups of fraternal provinces and municipalities and to mutually promote sales. By no means should the province's business group have our fraternal provinces and municipalities score no achievements in the trade talks. Meanwhile, he urged the comrades at the economic and trade talks to fully discern the characteristics of barter trade with foreign countries and to refrain from being overanxious for quick results.

In his resolution, Governor Shao Qihui stated that the economic and trade talks represent the process of promoting the program of conducting reform and opening to the outside world. We should set strict demands for every working person so as to have all of them do a good job in the talks.

### **Sun Weiben Views Grass-Roots Organizations**

SK1206003590 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 17 May 90 p 1

[Text] Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Meng Qingxiang, Standing Committee member and organization department director of the provincial party committee, went to Tonghe and Mulan Counties from 9 to 12 May to conduct investigations and study at five enterprises and some villages and peasant households of four towns and townships. They held extensive and in-depth discussions with leading cadres and workers of prefectures, counties, townships, villages, and enterprises on ways for leading cadres to carry out practical work for the masses at the grass roots, and ways to strengthen the organizations at the village level.

Speaking on strengthening the party's self-improvement, maintaining close cadre-populace ties, and changing work styles, Sun Weiben stressed that only when the party successfully improves itself and party members develop their leading and model role can the party improve their prestige and cohesive force. He said: We should take the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the party as our guide and, focusing on maintaining close party-populace ties, successfully improve the party, especially strengthening the grass-roots organizations and leading bodies at various levels. After the household output-related contract responsibility system was adopted, a fairly great change took place in the rural

work situation that the party faced, and many new situations emerged. If the party fails to strengthen efforts to improve itself, the functions of party organizations, especially grass-roots organizations, are bound to gradually deteriorate. The outcome will not be realized if party leadership is weakened.

Sun Weiben said: It will not work if the party does not handle party affairs. Ultimately, we should rely on the grass-roots organizations to implement the party's various principles and policies. We should make the task of fully developing the role of the party's grass-roots organizations clear, and loudly appeal to the public to carry it out. How should the party strengthen efforts to improve itself? I think the following ways may be fully affirmed. First, we should implement the principle that the party handles party affairs, and pay attention to improving the party's grass-roots organizations and the education of party members. It will not work if the party does not handle party affairs. Second, we should exert extremely great efforts to organize leading bodies, and make sure that the leadership power of grass-roots party branches is also placed firmly in the hands of the people loyal to Marxism. A success in the selection of personnel will help establish a good work style of being fair and upright. Third, we should mobilize and organize grass-roots party branches and party members to carry out practical work for the masses, and help them solve problems, eliminate poverty, and achieve affluence. Party organizations should start with doing practical work for the masses if they are to improve their prestige and strengthen their cohesive force. They should do some beneficial work for the people that they can see and feel every year and every month. This is the most effective way to improve the party-populace ties. The work style of carrying out practical work should be developed. Fourth, we should successfully manage and train party members, improve their quality, strengthen the regular managerial and educational activities, and further study and blaze a new road for strengthening grass-roots organizations and for the management and education of party members.

### **Sun Weiben Observes Guangdong Trade Fair**

SK1006225890 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 30 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] A few days ago, some provincial and Harbin city leading comrades went to Guangdong Province to observe Guangdong Province's experiences in holding the "Guangzhou Export Commodities Fair" and in carrying out reform and opening-up.

The 18-member study and observation team headed by principal party and government leaders of Heilongjiang Province arrived in Guangzhou city on 14 April. After arriving in Guangzhou City, Sun Weiben, secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee; Du Xianzhong, vice governor of Heilongjiang Province; and Li Jiating, vice mayor of Harbin city; also attended the opening ceremony of the 67th China Export Commodities Fair. After arriving in Guangzhou on 15 April, Shao

Qihui, governor of Heilongjiang Province, visited the various exhibition halls of the Guangzhou Export Commodities Fair, and contacted various trade delegations.

While staying in Guangzhou, this study and observation team was welcomed by Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee; Ye Xuanping, governor of Guangdong Province; and Yu Fei, vice governor of Guangdong Province; and by some party and government leaders of Guangzhou city.

Party and government leaders of these two provinces held a meeting to exchange experiences in carrying out reform and opening to the outside world. Lin Ruo and Ye Xuanping were much interested in the rich natural resources of Heilongjiang Province, and pledged to give all-out support to the Sino-Soviet Union and East Bloc Economic and Trade Symposium which would soon open in Heilongjiang Province. Sun Weiben said: The sense of commodity economy is very strong in your province, the quality of Guangdong's people is very high, and the people here are paying great attention to building spiritual civilization. All of these things have left a deep impression on us. Party and government leaders of the provinces in north and south China also conversed with each other on exploiting the superiority of their own provinces and on conducting economic and trade cooperation.

This team also went to Dongwan, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, and Shunde to visit and observe. There, the team studied experiences related to economic improvement and rectification, and studied ways to respect the law of value and to give enterprises a free hand in developing commodity production.

#### **Quan Shuren Attends Commendation Rally 8 Jun**

*SK1206131090 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] The provincial party committee, government, and military district held a rally in Shenyang on 8 June to commend the people's armed forces departments which had achieved remarkable results in the activities to create advanced people's armed forces departments, and to record a merit and promote 41 directors and political commissars of the departments which had been named as advanced departments for three years in a row.

Wang Youhan, commander of the provincial military district, gave a report at the rally. He said: Since 1987, when the activities to create advanced people's armed forces departments started, the province has successfully completed the training of the militia and reserve forces throughout the province, of which the appraisals were all at and above the level of good. Construction of the training bases proceeded fairly rapidly and yielded good economic and social benefit. In the last year alone, more than 12,000 specialized technical soldiers were trained and more than 200 scientific and technological classes were held to train 18,000 people, thus creating 930,000 yuan of profit. People's armed forces departments at

various levels actively mobilized militiamen to participate in building the two civilizations and undertake various types of emergency and rescue work. They also organized militiamen to carry out in-depth activities to learn from Lei Feng. Working actively in urban and rural areas of the province, more than 60,000 learn-from-Lei Feng militia groups have carried out more than 160,000 good deeds.

Wang Youhan said: The activities to create advanced armed forces departments have promoted the self-improvement of armed forces departments, and a great number of advanced typical examples with their own characteristics have emerged. At present, the armed forces departments of 69 counties, cities, and districts, and four enterprises have entered the advanced rank, and the armed forces departments of 19 counties, cities, and districts, and two enterprises have ranked best for three years in succession.

Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and addressed the rally. He pointed out: Great efforts should be made to improve the political quality of people's armed forces departments so that they can make active contributions to the political, economic, and social stability of our province. We should adhere to the principle of the party exercising leadership over militia work to ensure the party's absolute leadership over militia work. We should carry forward the glorious tradition of doing both production and militia duties, and fully develop the backbone role of militiamen and reserve forces in building the two civilizations.

Dai Xuejiang, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, and Liu Dongfan, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, also spoke at the rally. Attending were leading comrades of the province Dai Suli, Sun Qi, Chen Suzhi, Gao Zi, Zhang Tiejun, and Shen Xianhui.

### **Northwest Region**

#### **Gansu CPC Secretary Views Inspection Work**

*HK1206055190 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] In order to urge various areas to conscientiously implement the letter the decision of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the "Opinions of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee on Implementing the Decision of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee," the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and the Gansu Provincial People's Government decided to send 10 inspection groups headed by 12 leading cadres at provincial department or bureau levels to 14 cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures in Gansu Province.

The day before yesterday, Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, called a meeting attended by all the responsible persons of the 10 inspection groups.

At the meeting, Comrade Li Ziqi outlined the major tasks of the 10 inspection groups and stressed that all inspection groups must go deep to the grass-roots level and among the broad masses of the people to acquire a clear understanding of the situation at the grass-roots level and accurately reflect the problems at the grass-roots level to the higher authorities.

Since the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, on the basis of its exhaustive investigation and research, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee has conscientiously studied its work aimed at forging closer ties between the CPC and the broad masses of the people and formulated and adopted "Opinions of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee on Implementing the Decision of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee" at the enlarged Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Gansu Provincial CPC Committee.

Now all areas of Gansu are actively making efforts to forge closer ties between the CPC and the broad masses of the people in light of their respective local conditions by helping the masses to overcome difficulties and solve problems. In order to put an end to all types of administrative malpractices at all levels, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and the Gansu Provincial People's Government decided to send inspection groups to various areas to supervise the work aimed at forging closer ties between the CPC and the broad masses of the people, with a view to urging various areas to further strengthen the work of forging closer ties between the CPC and the broad masses of the people.

All the inspection groups dispatched to various will mainly supervise and examine the work done by various cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures of Gansu to implement the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the "Opinions of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee on Implementing the Decision of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee," with a view to acquiring a clear understanding of the real situation at the grass-roots level, the problems concerning the work, and the demands of the cadres and people.

Comrade Li Ziqi demanded that inspection groups dispatched to various areas adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts when going to the grass-roots level, adhere to the mass line, carry out meticulous and in-depth work, display a strong sense of responsibility to the party and the people, and practically solve problems for the masses.

Comrade Li Ziqi said that after completing the inspection work, all inspection groups must submit inspection reports to the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and the Gansu Provincial People's Government.

Comrade Li Ziqi also demanded that all the members of the inspection groups dispatched to the grass-roots level must work hard, live a plain life, develop a fine work spirit, and set a fine example for the grass-roots level.

### **Xinjiang Leaders Relay CPC Guidelines**

OW1206124290 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese  
19 Apr 90 p 1

[By correspondent Xu Huatian (1776 5478 3944)]

[Text] The autonomous regional party committee recently concentrated its efforts on relaying the guidelines adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, further strengthening the ties between the party and the masses, and doing a good job in handling various tasks related to making stability the focal point.

As soon as Comrades Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Li Shoushan, Keyum Bawudun, and Shi Geng, who attended the sixth plenary session on behalf of the autonomous region, returned to Xinjiang, they concentrated their efforts on relaying and implementing the guidelines of the sixth plenary session as quickly as possible. In compliance with the requirements of the central authorities and in light of the actual situation in the autonomous region, the regional party committee held a Standing Committee meeting on 23 and 24 March to relay the guidelines of the plenary session in a comprehensive way and to draw up plans for relaying and implementing the guidelines throughout the region. It relayed the guidelines of the plenary session to the leaders at and above the level of vice governor on 26 March and held a meeting of cadres at and above the level of autonomous regional department and bureau for comprehensive relay on 27 March. On 30 and 31 March, Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, and other leaders who had attended the sixth plenary session separately traveled to Beijiang [northern Xinjiang] and Nanjiang [southern Xinjiang] to meet with some personnel concerned and to relay the guidelines of the sixth plenary session to the leading cadres of every prefecture, autonomous prefecture, and city, the leading cadres of every division of the [Xinjiang Production and Construction] Corps, and the responsible comrades of the autonomous regional rural work groups. They also held forums with comrades of every area to discuss and study proposals for implementation. Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, and other leading comrades conducted local surveys and studies on implementing the guidelines of the sixth plenary session.

The leading comrades at all levels in the autonomous region unanimously maintained through relay and study that the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee was a very important meeting. It solemnly called on the whole party to strengthen the ties between the party and the masses and made a corresponding decision. The decision is another important policy which aims at further restoring and carrying forward the fine



traditions and work style of the party as well as strengthening party building in an all-around way. The "decision" puts forward the guiding ideology, specific requirements, and systematic measures for strengthening the ties between the party and the masses in light of the new historical period. It is the epitome and development of the party's mass line and an important document on Marxism. Earnestly studying and resolutely carrying out the "decision" not only has an important significance for bringing about further political, economic, and social stability, but also will produce a far-reaching influence on our endeavor to fulfill the overall targets and tasks of the party during the new period and promote the great undertaking of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Everyone unanimously supports the decision by the central authorities and says that they will earnestly practice what is being advocated and take the lead in successfully carrying out the guidelines of the decision.

Based on the regional party committee's plan, Song Hanliang made a five-point proposal for this autonomous region to implement the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee:

**1. Earnestly relay and study the guidelines of the sixth plenary session.** Party organizations at all levels in the region should take it as a central task to disseminate and implement the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. While relaying these guidelines, efforts should be made to study and discuss them and put them into practice. Emphasis should be placed on studying and implementing the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Strengthening the Ties Between the Party and the Masses." It is necessary to deepen the understanding of this decision of the CPC Central Committee from the viewpoint of our party's nature, purposes, fine traditions, and political advantages, in light of the need to oppose separatism and safeguard national unity, and in consideration of the prosperity or dwindling, rise or fall of our party. Our autonomous region should work out concrete plans and set specific demands for the study of this "decision." The regional propaganda, organization, and discipline inspection departments, as well as all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities, should also make plans and set demands in this regard.

**2. Implement in depth the decision of the sixth plenary session and truly strengthen the ties between the party and the masses.** Every Communist Party member, leading cadres in particular, should make a conscientious effort to study the decision and continuously raise their awareness about strengthening ties with the masses. Through study, they should firmly uphold the viewpoint that the masses are the makers of history, that they should learn from the masses and serve the masses wholeheartedly, that the cadres' power is given by the people, that being responsible to the party is being responsible to the people, and that the party should rely on the masses and, at the same time, educate and guide the masses to advance. In studying and implementing the decision, it is imperative to display a spirit of

rectifying the work style. Party committees and other party organizations at all levels should seriously examine themselves against the decision, find their shortcomings, map corrective measures for each shortcoming, and take immediate action to implement the measures. Leadership at all levels should persist in plunging into reality, going deep into grass-roots units, conducting investigations and studies, showing concern about the well-being of the masses, paying attention to work methods, and making real efforts to resolve the problems about which the masses are most concerned and which can be resolved. They should do more substantive things in the real interests of the masses and should match deeds to words so as to establish credibility among the people. Moreover, they should resolutely eliminate negative and corrupt practices such as bureaucracy, subjectivism, formalism, individualism, and abuse of power for selfish ends.

**3. Continue to grasp the work of stabilization unremittingly.** Our socialist modernization program requires political stability and unity. Last year's disturbances told us once again that nothing can be accomplished if there is turmoil in society. National unification and stability and the great unity of different nationalities are in the basic interests of the people in the whole country and accord with the people's will and the general trend. Xinjiang enjoys political, economic, and social stability, but even in times of peace, we must be prepared for danger, remain sober-minded, and strive to guard against relaxation of vigilance. To grasp the work of stabilization in Xinjiang, we must have a clear guideline: We must see clearly that the separatist forces at home and abroad pose the main danger to Xinjiang's stability. We are not saying this randomly; we have sufficient grounds. Splittist activities objectively exist. In Xinjiang, the struggle between separatism and antiseperatism has never stopped. Sometimes it is acute and violent. Splittist activities are a means used by domestic and external hostile forces to carry out infiltration and subversion against our country. For this reason, the struggle between separatism and antiseperatism will continue for a long time. We should have a sober understanding of and make adequate preparations for this. The struggle between separatism and antiseperatism is a political struggle. Such a struggle is not a nationality issue nor a religious issue. Separatist forces are a very small group aiming to separate Xinjiang from our great motherland. This group is composed of a very small number of people. These people neither represent the people of all nationalities nor the people of minority nationalities. The purpose of our antiseperatist struggle is to fight in a clear manner the hostile elements who intend to sabotage the motherland's unity. It is by no means aimed at a certain nationality or the minority nationalities. Opposing separatism, preserving nationality unity, and safeguarding the motherland's unification express the wishes of the people of all nationalities and conform to the basic interests. The people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, who have been living in the motherland's frontier areas for generations, have always been

staunchly against separatism. They have made indelible contributions to preserving nationality unity and the motherland's unification. They were the main force against separatism in the past. They are still the main force against separatism today, and will be in the future. We must not have the slightest doubt about this at any time. Although the struggle between separatism and antiseperatism is neither a nationality nor a religious issue, the separatist forces at home and abroad have flaunted the banner of "nationality" and "religion" in carrying out their separatist plots. Therefore, to carry out the antiseperatist struggle, we must further strengthen nationality unity, faithfully enforce the laws on autonomy for minority nationalities, implement the party's nationality policies, develop the economy in minority nationality regions, and make constant efforts to raise the living standard of the people of all nationalities. In addition, we should faithfully carry out the party's policy on religion and strengthen supervision over religious activities and the sites for carrying out these activities, in order to enable religious people and followers to conduct regular religious activities, and to prevent separatists from taking advantage of these activities.

**4. Further improve economic work.** Xinjiang's economic situation is quite good. However, problems such as a

sluggish market, excess inventory, fund shortages, and an excess drop in industrial growth also exist. We should work out some contingency measures to solve these problems. We should also work out some strategic measures to readjust the production structure and to improve economic results. In addition, we should properly carry out various policies decided by the party Central Committee and State Council designed to solve current economic difficulties in order to best benefit from these policies. We should focus on improving industrial production in the second quarter.

**5. Strengthen the party's leadership, consolidate solidarity among all sectors, and work hand in hand to faithfully carry out the guidelines set by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.** They should unify their thinking, firm up their confidence, and work hard in unison in order to make greater contributions to maintaining Xinjiang's political, economic, and social stability, and to developing the region's economy.

Currently, all localities and departments of Xinjiang are taking effective measures to faithfully carry out the guidelines set by the sixth plenary session. These guidelines, like a strong east wind, are steadily driving forward the region's work in all fields.

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